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YASIR 'ARAFAT TO OPEN PLO OFFICE IN ANKARA

JN031425 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 3 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Turkish Government sources have emphasized that leader Abu 'Ammar will be invited to attend the inauguration of the PLO Ankara office later this month. The same sources have explained that brother Abu Lutf, chief of the PLO Political Department, is expected in Ankara to sign the special protocol establishing relations between the PLO and the Turkish Government.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SENEGALESE PRESIDENT

JN071749 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1605 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Today brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces, received Senegalese Ambassador Moustapha Cisse, who conveyed a message from President Leopold Sedar Senghor. Our correspondent has learned that the message deals with bilateral relations and the latest developments in the region. In his message, the Senegalese president affirmed Senegal's principled and firm stand on the Palestinian people's national rights.

'ARAFAT REPLIES TO YAZDI TELEGRAM ON MUHSIN DEATH

LD061218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, stated in reply to the telegram sent to him by Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, minister of foreign affairs, on the assassination of Zuhayr Muhsin: The nation of Palestine and the Arabs support the holy Islamic revolution of Iran and are determined to continue their fight and armed confrontation in order to recapture Palestine and free the holy land from the claws of the Zionists. This telegram also stated: The savage crime which resulted in the martyrdom of brother Zuhayr Muhsin was one of a chain of American crimes and conspiracies committed by Zionist and imperialist Americans and their mercenaries in order to destroy the people of Palestine, their revolutionaries and their leaders.

JORDANIANS PREVENT PLO'S 'ABD AL-LATIF FROM ENTERING

JN080619 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Text] The Jordanian authorities have prevented a member of the official Palestinian delegation, which left for Amman yesterday, from entering Jordan. It is to be recalled that the PLO had submitted the names of the Palestinian delegation's members, which is led by brother Khalid al-Fahum, Palestine National Council chairman, to Jordanian Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni. The PLO, however, was surprised by the Jordanian authorities' decision preventing brother 'Isam 'Abd al-Latif, Palestinian delegation member, Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Politburo member and PLO Central Council member, from entering Jordan.

The PLO has protested to Jordanian Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni against this decision. The PLO described this measure as not being a good sign toward developing Palestinian-Jordanian relations.

FATAH'S KHALID AL-HASAN DENIES DIALOG WITH U.S.

JN071125 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 7 August--A responsible Fatah source has denied the existence of any possible Palestinian-U.S. dialog. The source--Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member--said in a statement published by the newspaper AS-SAFIR today that prior to any dialog with the United States, the United States must adopt a stand based on recognition of the PLO and the right of the Palestinian people to determine their future and to set up their independent state. He added that the dialog must be conducted on an official level.

The Palestinian official described reports on a Palestinian-U.S. dialog as mere media clamor. He said that the clamor is aimed at persuading U.S. friends that Palestinian intransigence is reponsible for the current U.S. position. It also aimed at filling the political vaccum resulting from the Camp David accords and the peace treaty.

Al-Hasan pointed out that the European position is different from that of the United States toward the area's conflict. Europe, however, has so far failed to take any independent or positive initiatives different from U.S. policy in general. The Palestinian official said that the Japanese position on the area's crisis is in harmony with the U.S. and Zionist positions. He called for imposing Arab economic sanctions on Japan.

GULF-EEC CONFERENCE ON OIL REPORTED FOR NEXT MONTH

LD051042 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 5 August, KUNA--A Kuwaiti newspaper said today that oil ministers of Arab Gulf countries and EEC energy ministers will meet in Paris next month. AL-QABAS said that they will discuss oil supplies to the EEC within the context of long term agreements at firm prices [words indistinct]. The newspaper cited responsible sources as saying that Kuwait's initiative of urging France to play an effective role within the EEC in support of Arab-European cooperation came during French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet's visit to Kuwait early this year.

The paper added that the chief of state, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, sent President Giscard d'Estaing a message before the Tokyo summit conference last June which confirmed the Arab states' interest in the Palestine problem, and the need for effective European support to resolve the problem and European efforts to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The paper, citing its sources, said that the Arab states and the EEC decided following this message to hold joint meetings at the highest levels on various topics with the aim of making Western technology available to the region. The EEC has translated this agreement into an international move to solve the Middle East problem and to put pressure on the United States so that it, in turn, willapply pressure on Israel.

AL-QABAS, citing the same sources, said that the next step would be to convene the ministerial council of the Arab European dialog later this year.

[Words indistinct] said that it was expected that the Kuwaiti oil minister, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, would embark on a gulf tour in the next few days to give a full picture to officials there on Kuwait's preliminary dialog with France and the EEC [words indistinct].

AL-QABAS quoted Shaykh 'Ali as saying that Kuwait's demand from France for full European support for Arab rights in return for secure oil supplies to France and European countries in accordance with a defined program, fell within the context of Arab-European coordination and cooperation.

OPEC CHAIRMAN DENIES REPORT OF MEETING ON OIL PRICES

LD071416 Rabat MAP in English 1230 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Abu Dhabi, August 7 (MAP)--Mani' Ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, chairman of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) denied press reports about the possibility of holding a ministerial conference of OPEC next month to discuss oil prices and the issue of moving to basket of currencies to replace the dollar in oil pricing, reported Monday the United Arab Emirates news agency. Al-'Utaybah, who is also UAE minister of petroleum and mineral resources, equally ruled out the possibility of convening a meeting between OPEC and the European Economic Community, and said that nothing yet has been done in this respect.

The minister expressed his belief that such a dialogue should be comprehensive and discuss not only energy but also other questions. The minister however said that a meeting will be held between Arab Gulf states and the EEC, but he did not say when or where--he added that such a meeting should not center only on oil prices and levels of its production but should also deal with other political and economic aspects of mutual interest.

PALESTINIAN AFFAIRS' CONFERENCE SUSPENDS EGYPT'S MEMBERSHIP

JN051646 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Aug 79 JN

[Text] The conference of supervisors of Palestinian affairs in the Arab host countries today decided to suspend Egypt's membership in the conference in implementation of the Baghdad summit resolution. This came during the first session of the conference which was held in Amman this morning under the chairmanship of Development and Reconstruction Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd ar-Rahim Jarrar. The conference is being attended by delegations from Jordan, Syria, Palestine, Lebanon and the Arab League Secretariat.

During its 6-day meeting, the conference will discuss several issues, most important of which are the implementation of resolutions adopted by the conference in its previous session, the education of Palestinians, UNRWA affairs, events in the occupied Arab territories and the question of military service in Israel for those possessing dual nationality.

BAHRAIN

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES GULF SECURITY, U.S. THREATS

JN0808Z4 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0630 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Excerpt] Manama, 8 August--Bahraini Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah has stated that Gulf security is the duty of the area's states alone. These states can protect this vital part of the world by demonstrating their good intentions toward each other, insuring maximum defensive coordination among themselves and preventing any foreign state from intervening in this area.

In an interview published by AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ today, his highness criticized U.S. threats to occupy the oil wells. He said that these threats, leveled from time to time, are merely extortionist attempts. He added that the Americans themselves know that these threats are not feasible and should they be carried out they would be futile and would not achieve their objectives.

His highness expressed his rejection of these threats. He said: We do not seek to harm those countries which import our oil. It is therefore better for those who threaten to occupy the oil wells to extend their hand of friendship, because it would be better for us and the entire world if we deal as friends.

His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah has vehemently denounced recent statements by certain Iranian leaders concerning the annexation of Bahrain. He said: The only beneficiaries of these statements are the enemies and their collaborators of the Arab and Islamic nation. He said that these statements are against Islamic laws, because they are bound to cause division among the brothers in religion and ideology. His highness said that since the beginning of the revolution in Iran, his country has been looking forward to establishing strong and solid relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran on the basis of mutual confidence and good neighborliness. He added: Inasmuch as we wish the Iranian Muslim people all good and progress we will not allow anyone to intervene in our domestic affairs or cause division between our people and us.

On Gulf coordination, the Bahraini prime minister expressed the conviction that current coordination among the Gulf states is inadequate and has not yet reached the required level. This coordination, he added, is minimal if compared with the relations and ties that bind the Gulf states. His highness asserted that the sound road to achieve Gulf unity is through achieving coordination on all levels and in all fields. He said: Unity is our desired goal, be it on the Gulf level or on the level of the entire Arab homeland.

The Bahraini prime minister expressed his regret because joint Arab action has failed to play its role effectively in the service of Arab issues. This role, he added, has never been compatible with the challenges the Arab nation has faced and will face.

His highness said: We need collective action. We cannot realize such action if we cannot form a unified Arab front politically, economically and militarily. He added that the restoration of the Arab territories and Palestinian rights cannot be achieved through speeches and slogans, but only through political, economic and military unity.

His highness asserted that a comprehensive and just solution for the Middle East crisis can only be achieved if the Palestinians are given their full rights in a national Palestinian homeland. This, he added, can be realized if the entire world recognizes these rights. The world cannot recognize these rights unless the Arab nation is unified and its strength is built on sound and strong bases.

Asked about the future of parliamentary life in Bahrain, his highness said: When we embarked on our previous parliamentary experiment we were prompted by a sincere desire to have popular participation and sought to achieve through this experiment what the advanced countries have achieved. We, however, did not take the realities and divergent societies into account.

Asked about the recent decision by the Bahraini monetary board suspending the issuance of new permits to open new banks in Bahrain, his highness explained that opening new banks should be subject to new measures and the recent decision was only made to enable us to assess the past stage.

His highness asserted that the banking status in Bahrain, whether local banks or offshore banks, is fully sound and free of problems.

Further on 'Annexation'

LD080848 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0726 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--In an interview published here today Prime Minister of Bahrain Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah has described Iranian statements demanding Behrain to be annexed to Iran as irresponsible and of no benefit to anyone in the region.

This is the first official Bahraini reaction to the repeated statements by Iranian cleric Ayatollah Rohani and other officials who claim that Bahrain is an island belonging to Iran and demand its annexation.

In the interview carried by AS-SIYASAH and the ARAB TIMES Shaykh Salman states that since the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran Bahrain has looked forward to establishing "strong and firm" relations with it on the basis of mutual trust and good-neighborliness. He states that the "irresponsible" statements of Rohani "harm our aspiration and serve the interests of no one" in Iran, Bahrain or the region. He adds that these statements conflict with "Islamic principles because they violate and divide the brothers in religion and faith."

The prime minister of Bahrain expresses his conviction that the unity of the Gulf states is "our destiny and we are heading for it one day." However, he adds that the present coordination among the Gulf countries is inadequate.

Shaykh Salman stresses that the security of the Gulf is the responsibility of its states alone and calls for military coordination among these states, which would include a "manifestation of our good intentions toward each other and to completely banish from our imagination the presence of any internal neighboring danger."

He describes American threats to occupy gulf oil sources as "pure blackmail." He states that those who are making such threats know before anybody else "that it is impossible, and if they were able to implement it it would be futile and would not achieve their aim."

The prime minister has expressed his belief that joint Arab action "has not fulfilled the role it should have, and it is not adequate for the extent of the challenges which the Arab nation has faced and is facing."

KUWAIT

AL-QABAS CALLS ON SYRIA TO DEFINE STAND ON IRAQI PLOT

JN071154 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1128 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 7 August--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS in its editorial today calls on Syria to clarify its position on what has been recently reported regarding Syria's relationship with the parties to the plot that was recently uncovered in Iraq.

AL-QABAS calls on Syria to issue a statement defining its position regarding the rumors that are circulating on this matter not only in the Arab world but also in the world at large. The paper says that Syria's reticence greatly contributes toward fuelling mistaken views, and indeed gives some people the opportunity to exploit the situation.

AL-QABAS EXPECTS DIRECT U.S.-PLO DIALOG BEFORE YEAR'S END

LD071022 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0807 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti AL-QABAS today says that the indirect dialog now taking place between the United States and the PLO about finding a settlement for the Middle East crisis will turn into a direct dialog before the end of this year.

The paper adds, quoting Arab diplomatic sources in Baghdad, that the aim of this present indirect dialog is to bring viewpoints closer together and to agree in principle on matters under discussion.

It says that the United States during this dialog put forward its view regarding the amendment of Security Council Resolution 242 to include recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people including their right to establish (?an independent) state.

AL-QABAS ATTACKS U.S. VETO OF KUWAIT'S PALESTINE PROPOSALS

LD080915 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The newspaper AL-QABAS discusses Kuwait's draft resolution on the Palestinian issue put to the UN Security Council. It writes that "it has been a decisive test for U.S. intentions, and it has halted its policy of addressing the Arabs with two faces and a forked tongue, which is the immoral way to which Washington has been accustomed in recent time."

AL-QABAS adds that the decision by the United States yesterday to veto the Kuwait resolution "tears away the mask of the policy of deception and hypocrisy being followed by Washington toward the Arabs and halts the cheap hesitative move in the posture of the mightiest state in the world toward the Palestinian issue."

The paper says that every day brings new evidence that the U.S. decision, which is connected with U.S. interests in the Middle East "is being taken in Tel Aviv and not in Washington." It says that the American President should finally realize that it is impossible to bring together Israel's expansionist policy and the securing of U.S. interests in the Arab countries.

One of the good points in the Kuwaiti draft resolution, AL-QABAS writes, is that it has shown Europe the extent of U.S. weakness under Zionist pressure. It goes on to say that the United States "needs a new leadership with dignity and heritage, in order to be able to free the interests of more than 200 million Americans from the domination of 5 million Jews who control [word indistinct] the election of the president and manipulate unknown presidents."

QATAR

CHARGE D'AFFAIRS DELIVERS TWO INSTALLMENTS OF ADF EXPENSES

JN061503 Doha QNA in Arabic 1335 GMT 6 Aug 79 JN

[Excerpt] Beirut, 6 August--The State of Qatar has paid the second and third installments of its share in the expenses incurred by the Arab Deterrent Forces' [ADF] fifth term in Lebanon. The two installments amount to $6 million.

Yusuf 'Ubaydan, the Qatari charge d'affaires in Beirut, delivered a check for that amount to Col Sami al-Khatib, the ADF commander, during a meeting today at ADF headquarters in Beirut.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN--Doha, 5 August--A decree by the amir was issued here today appointing Ahmad 'Ali al-Ansari Qatar's ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Pakistan. [Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0840 GMT 5 Aug 79 JN]

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-'UTAYBAH ARRIVES FOR OPEC COMMITTEE MEETING

LD071418 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources of the United Arab Emirates at noon today arrived in At-Ta'if on a few days' visit to the kingdom. Shaykh ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, and a number of officials from the ministry were at the airport to welcome him.

During this visit Dr al-'Utaybah is to attend the meeting of OPEC's strategic plan committee, which began its meetings last Saturday in At-Ta'if under the chairmanship of Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

OPEC COMMISSION MEETS UNDER SHAYKH YAMANI

LD072144 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2052 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--The OPEC strategic planning commission this evening held a meeting with His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, in the chair, with the framework of its meetings which started on Saturday.

The meeting was attended by His Excellency Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, and delegations representing Iraq, Venezuela, Iran, Algeria and Kuwait.

GULF OIL SOURCES REPORT PRICE HIKE FOR LIQUIFIED GAS

LD071236 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Gulf oil sources here today have said that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has increased the price of its liquified gas by 17.6 percent, making the average price per ton $200 as of the 1st of this month. The average price of a ton on 1 July was $170. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia thus has imposed an increase of $30 to the prices of its liquified gas for the third quarter of this year in just 1 month.

The sources have told KUNA that the price of a ton of butane gas has been increased from $180 to $215 and the price of propane gas has been increased from $160 to $185. The sources have pointed out that the public Saudi establishment for petroleum and minerals, Petromin, has decided, commencing at the beginning of this month, to review monthly the prices of the sale of liquified gas in place of its previous policy of reviewing prices quarterly.

The Gulf oil countries are following a policy of quarterly pricing for their liquified gas.

Hence the new Saudi decision to increase prices is considered the first step of its kind adopted by a Gulf oil country.

TISHRIN INTERVIEWS SAUDI CROWN PRINCE FAHD

JN071016 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 7 August--Saudi Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has asserted that Saudi Arabia is still committed to its stand in rejecting the policy of capitulation. He added that Saudi Arabia categorically and clearly opposes any solutions to Arab problems that are unacceptable to the Arab nation.

In an exclusive interview published by TISHRIN today, Prince Fahd said that Saudi Arabia is prepared to participate in any Arab step for the sake of unified Arab action.

He said: Our relations with fraternal Syria are deeply rooted, and we are doing our utmost to develop these relations so that they will be closer and stronger in the future. This, Prince Fahd added, can be done through continued consultations, the exchange of opinions on the nation's issues and diligent work to insure the nation's dignity and strength.

Prince Fahd said that what he enjoys most is visiting beloved Damascus whenever he has the opportunity to do so. He said: There is no doubt that the exchange of visits among high-ranking officials would achieve the sincere objectives in developing and expanding friendly relations.

Asked about the Lebanese situation, Prince Fahd said that Lebanon's fate lies first and foremost in its leaders' hands. These leaders, he added, must work hard to avoid Lebanon's splintering and loss.

On unified Gulf action, Prince Fahd said that the kingdom is working alongside its fraternal Gulf states so that they become one hand, one rank and one heart. He said that all problems should be confronted by joint opinion.

In conclusion, Prince Fahd said that the future is a (?national) duty that should be performed by every state that feels the depth of its responsibility toward current events. The kingdom constantly feels that it is a part of a large entity--the entity of the Arab nation and Islamic world.

ISLAMIC LEAGUE LEADER DENOUNCES COMMUNISM

LD071310 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Mecca--Shaykh Muhammad 'Ali al-Harakan, general secretary of the league of the Islamic world, has denounced communist ideology and has described it as alien to Islamic societies, their traditions and customs.

In a statement to SNA he stated that there is no place in our Islamic world for the emergence of any ideology other than Islam, and evidence of this is what is happening in Afghanistan where the Islamic Afghan people are resisting the imported communist ideology. He stressed that Islam is the religion of nondiscrimination and equality and that in the treasure house of Islamic jurisprudence lies that which will enrich the people oppressed by the shadow of communism.

Shaykh al-Harakan stressed that the struggle of the Muslim combatants in Albania and Afghanistan strives to restore the regimes there to their original courses, which are the Book and the Sunnah.

The league of the Islamic world has appealed to the Islamic authorities and organizations in the world to give assistance to the Muslim refugees from the communist camp and to offer them backing to continue their struggle and fight to return to their countries and homelands. This appeal has come in the framework of the decisions recently issued by the founding council of the league in Mecca.

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD URGES BACKING FOR KUWAITI UN WORKING PAPER

JN050950 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0825 GMT 5 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 August--The Abu Dhabi paper AL-ITTIHAD has called for joint Arab political and diplomatic efforts to insure international support for the working paper Kuwait submitted to the UN Security Council.

In its comment today, the paper says the Arabs should make the world understand that the Kuwaiti working paper represents the minimal Arab demands agreed upon at the Baghdad summit conference, following Egypt's tragic departure from the confrontation with the Zionist enemy.

The paper says that the Kuwaiti working paper consists of four balanced points, including one supporting Security Council Resolution 242, which acknowledges the principle of withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and another calling for international recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

AL-ITTIHAD concludes by saying that the Arabs should use all the cards in their hand--the economic card, the assets and investments card and the trade exchange card--to secure the Security Council's approval of the Kuwaiti working paper.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS WITH MOROCCAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

JN071349 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1310 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 August--Acting Under Secretary at the Foreign Ministry Ya'qub al-Kindi met today with Moroccan Charge d'Affaires in the UAE Isma'il al-Hilali, who briefed him about Morocco's stand on the latest developments in the Arab Maghreb and on the recent agreement between Mauritania and the POLISARIO Front on the Western Sahara.

PRESIDENT AL NUHAYYAN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM BAHRAIN'S AMIR

JN061536 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1330 GMT 6 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 August--His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, has received a message from the amir of Bahrain. The message deals with bilateral relations.

Muhammad Husayn ash-Sha'ali, political department deputy director at the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs, received the message today during a meeting with Ya'qub Yusuf, a Bahraini Foreign Ministry official, who arrived earlier today.

An informed source has told the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY that the message comes in reply to one sent by the UAE president to the amir of Bahrain, conveyed by Rashid 'Abdallah 'Ali an-Nu'aymi, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, during his tour of the region's states last week.

Yusuf Returns to Bahrain

JN071342 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1305 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Aug--Bahraini Foreign Ministry official Ya'qub Yusuf left for home this morning following a 1-day visit to the UAE, during which he conveyed a message dealing with bilateral relations to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, from the amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al-Khalifah.

AS-SUWAYDI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM KUWAITI FINANCE MINISTER

JN061157 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 August--UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi has received a written message from Kuwaiti Finance Minister 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-Atiqi on bilateral cooperation.

'Abd al-Aziz ad-Duwaykh, the Kuwaiti charge d'affaires in the UAE, conveyed the message today during his meeting with Ya'qub al-Kindi, acting under secretary in the UAE Foreign Ministry.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ADDRESSES MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES 6 AUG

NC071506 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1245 GMT on 7 August carries a 65-minute recording of Anwar as-Sadat's speech at a 6 August meeting with media representatives, followed by a dialog during which As-Sadat answers questions from those attending the meeting.

As-Sadat begins by noting that they are meeting tonight to discuss the rebuilding of Egypt and then says that the constitution has to be amended to conform to Egypt's current circumstances. He reviews the past under British colonialism and the limitations that were imposed upon the press, saying that those limitations have been abolished today. As-Sadat goes on to reiterate the history of the '73 events and says that he will not reopen the prisons and impose limitations. He says that the transistor radio has turned the world into a village and notes that "the press is the oldest of the mass media. What I want to stress is that beyond any doubt the press is a basic and an effective element in forming public opinion. My idea of codifying the press as a fourth estate was based on the fact that the press influences public opinion. Therefore, it has a special status we can never ignore while we are rebuilding the country. As I said, we are rebuilding our country with our free will. Our will is free: There is no king, no British, no parties. We are not in the zone of influence of the United States, the Soviets or anyone else."

As-Sadat then reviews the type of journalism found in Egypt in the 19th and early part of the 20th Century and says: "Excuse me if I have told you that we or the politicians before and after 23 July [1952] made a mockery of the people. The press was their instrument. Therefore, and I say it frankly, I ask today that we learn from the lessons of the past while we are beginning the dialog so that it will not begin from a vacuum. Why? Because the people who have no past will never have a future. As I said, crimes had been committed against the people through the press. I said crimes and repeat it today while I am completely calm and resting. You must write this with me. There is no one controlling us whom we should flatter and say, by God, it could not have been better. No. There were crimes committed against the people and are still being committed through the press. This does not mean that I want to discredit or impose any specific thing or retaliate against any specific person. Never. While we are today rebuilding the country we must be honest with ourselves first so that we can be honest with the people. We must be honest with ourselves first from within. Therefore, I ask and insist that the press be the fourth estate."

As-Sadat says that Egypt now has two experiments--one related to the press under capitalism and the other related to the press under democratic rule. He says that we must consider both experiments so as not to start from a vacuum, noting that the experiment should be founded on a sound basis so that it will be a beacon not only to the Third World, but to the Western democracies as well. He closes his speech by saying that he means what he says: Egyptians must join together and build a new edifice.

An AL-AHRAM correspondent then begins the dialog with As-Sadat by lauding the president's achievements. He asks As-Sadat to take the journalists' union under his wing so that it will be a factory that will turn out new journalists who are capable of dealing with the peace battle and with technology. He also notes that the journalists' union supports As-Sadat's moves.

A ROSE AL-YUSUF correspondent then asks As-Sadat to comment on the crimes of journalism. As-Sadat says that in spite of the breaches, he did not want to put Egyptian journalists in the same category as other Arab journalists. As-Sadat asks the questioner what he thought about his colleagues--registered in the journalists union--who are cursing Egypt on Baghdad radio day and night. As-Sadat asks if this isn't a crime against Egypt. As-Sadat says that this is why he wants to have a journalists estate rather than a union, which has a lesser impact than an estate and which includes some traitors.

As-Sadat then says that today Egypt is in a battle with the Arabs and has been betrayed by its partner in the October War, Al-Asad, who requested a cease-fire on 6 October 1973.

As-Sadat says that the same traits of betrayal that can be seen today by Syria and Iraq were there in the '73 battle when Hafiz al-Asad behaved in a similar fashion.

As-Sadat then goes on to say: "Did we impose on the Arabs the Arab battle in which we now find ourselves? Never. We waged the 6 October battle for them and made them the sixth power. It was because of us that their oil prices quadrupled and their coffers bulged with dollars. Our problem is that we need money for development; their problem is that they do not know what to do with their money. We did all this and then they come and ask from Egypt.

"They harbor hatred like the lunatic infant of Libya or those who are plotting against each other. Hafiz al-Asad who is plotting against Iraq and Saddam Husayn who is a bloody person and devoid of everything. He is a child who has not completed his education. He is devoid of everything except bloodiness. Our moderate Arab brothers want us to follow in the steps of these persons. They followed in the steps of their leadership. You said this and explained it to them. I mean that this is a very big battle. I consider this battle more important than anything else, because they did not sever relations with Egypt 2 days after the results of the referendum came out [sentence as heard]. They meant to starve the Egyptian people. They have said so and continue to say so. They said so in Baghdad and in Riyadh and everywhere: We will starve the Egyptian people so that they will remove their leadership and bring in someone with whom we can come to an understanding. This is very, very big battle. Our press is ridiculous in the Arab field. Acting on instructions, the journalist is performing his task in a wrong way. He expresses his opinion and wants the people to follow his opinion, because he writes and the people read what he writes. He is seeking power or material gain or something. The result is that the press is the only irresponsible thing in this country.

Continuing his comments on the press, As-Sadat says: "Do not be surprised. A minister is responsible to the prime minister, the president of the republic and the People's Assembly. He is responsible to the executive authority. As far as legislative authority is concerned, a member elected by the people is responsible to the People's Assembly.

"In addition to this, a member can be expelled from the assembly by a two-thirds majority of the assembly. This is apart from a member's responsibility to other quarters. As I have told you, a judge is responsible to the supreme judiciary council. A judge bears full responsibility. He can be dismissed, even if he makes an unintentional error. He is not even assigned to another job.

"The exception, however, is the journalist. He writes what he wants and says what he wants. If we want to talk to him, he says: No. This is a question of freedom of opinion. Freedom! We are confusing freedom of opinion and the journalist's task of putting the truth across to the people. The people have become weary. One day I read an attack directed at the Port Sa'id free zone. I say that by establishing the free zone, we are rewarding people who for 30 years--and especially in 1956, 1967 and 1973--suffered from destruction and lived in the gutter. They lost hope. After all this suffering, a certain person comes out and says: Never. A short time later, I learned that this certain person had trouble at customs while on his way back home, and that was the reason for the story. In other words, gentlemen, if we leave you alone, where will it end? That was a political decision. Why? This is because these people had suffered for the whole of Egypt. The canal area suffered. Perhaps mistakes have been committed in the free zone. This is quite possible. There are mistakes. This is nothing. The finance minister or the prime minister will look into these mistakes. However, we want to reward these people. Furthermore, we seek perfection for our economy. We want it to be sound. Look into the matter. Sit together, and rectify things. However, should a clamor be raised over one sentence? One then takes a look and finds something abominable. Why? Just because the customs gave trouble to our brother; that is, the journalist who had gone through there. We do not want such things. I say that these are crimes. I am saying this on the premise, as I have told you, that I am not now installing myself as a ruler with authority who is reckoning with you.

"The matter is not so. I am telling you that you are my partners. Let us take a look at the era before 23 July, the era after 23 July, the phenomena which have appeared, and which still exist. Furthermore, crimes are being perpetrated in your name. You are actually guilty of these crimes, because you are maintaining complete silence over them. Why? I am not solely responsible for the affairs of Egypt. Nor is the Cabinet solely responsible for them. These are the affairs of Egypt--and Egypt belongs to you all, to all the people."

As-Sadat then turns back to international issues, reiterating remarks on Iraqi executions, internments in Syria, the state of panic in Iran, and the "lunatic infant" in Libya. He then reviews the 23 July revolution events and says that today Egypt is facing a big battle, as those who severed relations with Egypt think they can buy all of Egypt's journalists with the dollar.

President as-Sadat then answers a question extolling what he has achieved for the Palestinians. He then deals extensively with affairs of the press, making an oblique reference at the way the press is treated in the Soviet Union by pointing out that all they care about is to print PRAVDA in four pages.

The president then goes on to speak of the 10-year-old AL-AHRAM, whose chief editor once made it available to the "foolish boy" of Libya.

Someone is then heard telling the president that he personally knew that many journalists were honorable, but some of those working abroad made mistakes. He tells the president that he wants to assure him that there are more honorable journalists than the president thinks. He proposes to the president the formation of a small press committee. All plans will be submitted to this committee, which will then envisage things for the press and consider this matter.

As-Sadat gives the following response:

"Certainly, I clearly mean what I say. Definitely, what is being perpetrated is being done in the name of the press. This is why I say: Where are you? It is imperative for you to check out this thing which is being committed in the name of the press. What is being perpetrated in the name of the press is, regrettably, being perpetrated by people among you. However, it is not for me to accuse the press. No. I do not accuse the press. Had the press been the object of accusation, this session which we are now attending would not have assumed this form.

"Before we conclude our dialog, I want to tell you something. The old man who has spoken has brought this process to an eloquent conclusion. I want to tell you: Get it out of your minds forever--as I had told you when I first cautioned you against it--that something will be imposed on you or that an authority will be imposed on you.

"I am not meeting with you tonight in my capacity as president of the republic. No. I am meeting with you in accordance with the pledge I have personally undertaken; that is, that I am the head of the Egyptian family. I am not meeting with you as president of the republic or as leader of the National Democratic Party. In this dialog I am holding with you and in the dialog to be held with you and your sisters, whether they will come from the trade unions later on or from other groups, my role as head of the Egyptian family will be the basis of my work.

"Therefore, discard from your minds the word which the communists have planted in your heads; namely, "the authority." The authority will do nothing against you. Nor is there an authority in Egypt that will be imposed on you. If there is any authority at all, well, then this is the authority of the workers and the peasants, who constitute 90 percent of the population, if you refuse to be included in this authority. In other words, if you refuse to join this authority, the workers and peasants will constitute 90 percent. If all of you join it, it will constitute 99 percent.

"Therefore, throw away the term 'authority,' which the communists have planted in the heads of the people in our country. In the days of Sidqi Pasha, he was an authority to them. An-Nahhas Pasha was an authority to them. The 23 July revolution and Jamal also constituted an authority to them. He put them in concentration camps for 5 years."

As-Sadat then announces his acceptance of the formation of the committee. He concludes the dialog by saying he is going to pay attention to what the press is writing.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL, DELEGATION RETURN FROM HAIFA

NC071641 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 August--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and the Egyptian delegation arrived in Cairo from Haifa this evening after participating in the fifth session of negotiations on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Khalil Discusses Talks

NC072221 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2147 GMT 7 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 August--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has stated that the Egyptian, U.S. and Israeli delegations made positive progress in the fifth round of the autonomy negotiations that ended today. He added that what has been agreed upon regarding the election measures can be considered as successful progress in the negotiations. He explained that what has been achieved in this regard are topics which will be discussed in full during the coming sessions.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said the clause on the electoral constituencies provides an opportunity for the Arab inhabitants of Jerusalem to participate in the elections. He said the fact that an opportunity has been provided for the formation of political parties means the political independence of the West Bank and Gaza from Israel. He added that the clause related to the right of election gives the Palestinian evacuees [an-nazihin] the right to participate in these elections.

Dr Mustafa Khalil explained that the clauses in the statement related to the election measures guarantee the freedom to hold political meetings, the right to vote and contest [election results] and the right of supervising the elections.

Khalil said that the electorate council will not be a municipal council, but will assume full autonomy powers.

Dr Mustafa Khalil pointed out that a state of anxiety prevails among the Israelis, because they fear the amendment of Resolution 242 despite the fact that the Security Council will consider the issuance of a resolution confirming Resolution 242 and including other principles, to be agreed upon, guaranteeing the right of the Palestinian people to determine their future.

The sixth round will be held in Alexandria next month. In the meantime, the two working groups will continue their activities during the next 2 weeks.

GHALI TO DELIVER STATEMENT ON AUTONOMY TALKS, OAU CONFERENCE

NC080815 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Aug 79 NC

[Text] This evening, the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Butrus Ghali, will deliver a statement to the People's Assembly foreign relations committee that will deal with the outcome of both the autonomy talks on the West Bank and Gaza, as well as the Monrovia conference.

ISRAEL REPORTS BARDAWIL INLET TRAWLER ENCOUNTER

NC072014 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Israel has stated that two Egyptian armed vessels have intercepted an Israeli fishing trawler. In answering this statement, the Egyptian authorities have stated that an Israeli fishing trawler penetrated Egypt's territorial waters at the Bardawil inlet. However, the trawler fled when it sighted the Egyptian vessels.

SPECIAL COURT GIVES DEATH SENTENCE TO 22 'CRIMINALS'

JN071800 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 August--The special court trying the plotters issued death sentences today against 22 political criminals, to be carried out by firing squad. The sentences included the following: 1) Muhammad 'Ayish Hamad; 2) Muhyi 'Abd al-Husayn Mashhadi; 3) 'Adnan Husayn al-Hamadani; 4) Muhammad Mahjub Mahdi; 5) Ghanim 'Abd al-Jalil Sa'udi; 6) Khalid 'Abd 'Uthman; 7) Tahir Muhammad Amin; 8) Walid Mahmud Sayrat; 9) Ghazi Ayyub Ibrahim; 10) Nuri Hammudi Ahmad; 11) 'Abd al-Khaliq Khalil Ibrahim as-Samarra'i; 12) Majid 'Abd as-Sattar; 13) Walid Salih Muhammad al-Janabi; 14) Walid Isma'il; 15) Ibrahim 'Abd 'Ali Jasim; 16) Badan Fadil 'Uraybi; 17) Talib Muhammad Suwaylih; 18) Isma'il Mahmud Ibrahim an-Najjar; 19) Nafi' Husayn al-Kubaysi; 20) Hazim Yunis 'Abd al-Qadir; 21) Khalil Ibrahim al-Qassab; and 22) Ahmad Dhannun Karim. The court has decided to consider the crimes committed by these people as crimes violating honor and to confiscate both their movable and immovable property.

The court gave 33 other criminals prison sentences ranging from 1 to 15 years; and decided to acquit 13 others. The court announces that with these sentences, it has settled all matters relating to the conspiracy and that there is no case left that is related to this dirty plot. The court, which was presided over by Na'im Haddad, RCC member and deputy prime minister, was formed in accordance with a decision issued by the RCC on 28 July. The court began its sessions on 1 August and ended them Monday.

PRESS HAILS 'JUST' SENTENCES TO PLOTTERS

JN080900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0727 GMT 8 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 August--The newspapers ATH-THAWRAH and AL-JUMHURIYAH said that meting out a just punishment to the conspirators expresses the people's will and conscience. ATH-THAWRAH says that any cowardly attempt to harm the party and revolution is in fact aimed at the dignity of the people and the entire Arab nation. The historic alertness of the party and its strugglers has foiled the conspiracy, thwarted the conspirators evil scheme and aborted their vile plot. The paper says that imperialist forces and their agents realize the danger of the revolution's radical and escalating course against their interests and privileges. They sought to conspire against the revolution by using traditional and new methods.

ATH-THAWRAH, the central organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, says that the plot against the party from within was aimed at splitting the party's organizational unity and cohesion as a prelude for aborting its original revolutionary experience. The paper says this plot met with response on the part of a handful of weakminded people, who infiltrated the party's ranks and rose to leading positions within it, having betrayed their principles and conscience and sold their honor to forces hostile to the revolution--imperialists, Zionists and renegades.

ATH-THAWRAH asserts that when the revolution crushes this traitorous and deviating gang, it consolidates its march and advances forward with great self-confidence toward achieving all of its historic goals, relying on the confidence of all the strugglers of the party and the masses of the people. ATH-THAWRAH stresses the need for perseverance and exerting more serious efforts to protect the revolution's march. The paper says that increased revolutionary alertness toward all forms of intrigues safeguards the revolution's triumphant march toward achieving the Arab nation's goals of unity, freedom and socialism.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the court's sentences are the just and desired end to this vile clique of traitors to the party, people and nation. AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the party and revolution have thus achieved a new victory for they are purged of these pustules and have succeeded in protecting their principles and strengthening their ability to overcome all attempts to obstruct their March. AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the masses of the people have given their full support to the court's sentences. Therefore, the masses are expressing their deep awareness that the conspiracy is but another link in a long chain of conspiracies concocted by imperialist forces against the 17 July revolution and its leading party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

AL-AHRAM DISCLOSES 'FULL FACTS' OF COUP ATTEMPT

NC050900 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0725 GMT 5 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 August--AL-AHRAM today discloses the full facts about the Iraqi coup and the role of the Syrian president in plotting the coup with a group of leaders of the Iraqi Ba'th Party at the time when he was holding negotiations on the establishment of unity between Syria and Iraq.

AL-AHRAM says that according to the confessions of the first witness--the text of which it has obtained--one of the most significant results of the unity plan between Iraq and Syria was that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad facilitated contacts with the plotters, who went to Damascus on official assignments connected with the formation of the unity committees. The plotters instead discussed ways of expediting the coup with Al-Asad and Syrian intelligence organs.

The paper says that the plot's documents reveal not only the nature of the false and deceptive relations between the leaders of the Iraqi Ba'th and the Syrian Ba'th but also reveal the nature of the "comradeship" relations inside the Iraqi Ba'th Party. Saddam Husayn, the documents reveal, sent two party leaders to mix and associate with one of his own comrades to determine his comrade's loyalty to him. The following are the details of the proceedings of the session, which was held at the Ba'th Party's National Command in Baghdad. All the threads of the plot were unveiled at this session during which Saddam Husayn declared that Hafiz Al-Asad was the main criminal and the real disease of the Arab nation.

The final scene of the plot was enacted at the great meetings hall at the National Command headquarters in Baghdad. An extraordinary meeting of the party's leaderships, main elements and many heads of the Iraqi organizations and the party's intellectuals was held in this hall. Taha Yasin al-Jazrawi took the platform and announced in a sad and melancholy voice, which astonished those present, that a painful and atrocious plot had been carried out against the regime and that what was painful and regrettable was the fact that the leaders of the plot were among the most prominent leaders of the party and the oldest comrades in it. The astonishment reached a peak when Al-Jazrawi announced that all elements of the plot were in the hall and that they had been invited to the meeting without being told why it was being held. Al-Jazrawi then said that one of the plotters would narrate the details of the horrible crime and that anyone hearing his name as being one of the accused must leave the hall immediately. Taha Yasin al-Jazrawi then asked "criminal" 'Abd al-Husayn al-Mashhadi, the secretary general of the Revolution Council who was dismissed on 12 July, to take the platform and make his confessions in the presence of the comrades.

Shi'ite demonstrations had taken place in Ath-Thawrah city, Baghdad, Basra and Karbala' in Iraq. The demonstrators killed party officials and many other people died as a result. 'Abd al-Husayn al-Mashhadi was placed under surveillance. It was noticed that he and another comrade were frequently seen visiting chaotic elements. Therefore, they were relieved from their posts and arrested.

'Abd al-Husayn al-Mashhadi, who was brought from prison especially for the session, took the platform to tell the strangest story. Saddam Husayn was present in the meeting hall. Al-Mashhadi said that the elements of the plot began forming in 1975 and that the aim of the plot was to overthrow President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and his deputy Saddam Husayn and then declare unity between Syria and Iraq. It was planned, he added, that Hafiz al-Asad would be the head of the unified state and that the capital of the state would be Baghdad.

Al-Mashhadi went on: The first to move to carry out the plot was Muhammad 'Ayish, the former chairman of the [Iraqi] trade unions, minister and member of the Regional Command. He put out feelers and a leading link of the plotters was formed. The link consisted of Muhammad 'Ayish, Ghanim 'Abd al-Jalil, 'Abd al-Husayn al-Mashhadi and Muhammad Mahjub. 'Adnan Mahjub joined the plot leaders in 1977. Al-Mashhadi added: It was arranged that Muhammad 'Ayish would contact the workers leaders, Ghanim 'Abd al-Jalil would contact the intellectuals and Muhammad Mahjub would contact the party leaders. They were later able to enlist a commander of an army brigade in an area near Baghdad. The movement needed money. Muhammad 'Ayish held his first contact with the Syrian military attache in Baghdad. The meeting took place in the Sadr al-Qanah area, an uninhabited, dark and isolated area near Baghdad. They walked in the dark and discussed the affair. Muhammad 'Ayish received the first payment, which was 20,000 dinars. A few months after that he received an additional 50,000 dinars and then 100,000 dinars.

Saddam Husayn interrupted 'Abd al-Husayn al-Mashhadi to ask him where Muhammad 'Ayish had spent the money. Al-Mashhadi answered that Muhammad 'Ayish had spent the money to help the conspirators, facilitating their contacts and recruiting intellectuals such as Baghdad University President Dr Sultan ash-Shawi and the governor of Basra.

After this interruption by Saddam Husayn, Al-Mashhadi continued to tell the story of the plot. The reply came that President Hafiz al-Asad was in complete agreement with the coup plan and its aims. The conspirators were told that unity could not be achieved without removing Al-Bakr and Saddam Husayn because they were stubborn and intractable. Al-Asad also told the conspirators that he considered it extremely important that the coup be implemented quickly and without delay.

'Abd al-Husayn al-Mashhadi said that communication between the plot leaders and Syria had been difficult in the beginning. The conspirators went individually to Mosul in north Iraq on official missions and then crossed the border at night to meet with envoys from Syria. However, one of the ironic results of the declaration of the plan for unity between Syria and Iraq, was that it facilitated communication between the plotters in Iraq and Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian intelligence service. The plotters began to travel to Syria as members of official committees charged with discussing the unity plan. Al-Mashhadi also said that it was during that period that 'Ayish had his first face-to-face meeting with Hafiz al-Asad to discuss the plot. They were colleagues in the party and had an old association. Muhammad 'Ayish hence became the leader of the plot.

At this point Saddam Husayn again interrupted Al-Mashhadi to say: I noticed that Muhammad 'Ayish was behaving strangely during the meetings of the Revolution Command Council. He was nervous and I noticed him looking at me with hatred. I thought he had something personal against me. So I summoned Tariq 'Aziz and told him: Go and spend an evening with Muhammad 'Ayish. I feel there is a black spot in his heart against me, try to learn what this black spot is. Do it in a polite way and don't tell that I have sent you. Tariq 'Aziz returned from this mission to affirm to Saddam Husayn that Muhammad 'Ayish had nothing in his heart and that perhaps he was worried for personal reasons. Saddam Husayn went on to say: The following meetings and my observation of Muhammad 'Ayish confirmed my doubts. I sent 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri to him. He mixed with Muhammad 'Ayish for several months but returned to affirm the same thing. Finally Saddam Husayn ordered his half-brother, who is an officer in the intelligence service, to keep a watch on Muhammad 'Ayish but this did not produce anything. Saddam Husayn said: This is because we always watch the enemies of the revolution but not our own leadership. We did not imagine that they would exploit their immunity in this plotting.

'Abd al-Husayn al-Mashhadi resumed telling his story and said: The imminent resignation of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr became known. At the last meeting between Muhammad 'Ayish and Hafiz al-Asad in Syria, Al-Asad affirmed the need to carry out the coup quickly and not to give Saddam Husayn the chance to completely control the party. Muhammad 'Ayish returned from that meeting to hold a meeting among the leaders of the plot at the home of Ghanim 'Abd al-Jalil.

It was at this meeting that the five plotters in the command agreed on the first step in the coup. They agreed to try to persuade al-Bakr not to resign and to call for a meeting of the Revolution Command Council to hold a final discussion on the matter, because their military preparations inside the party were not yet complete. The five members had actually exerted great efforts at this session but Al-Bakr decided to resign for health reasons before the celebration marking the 11th anniversary of the revolution.

At this point, Muhammad 'Ayish wrote on a small paper saying: "The solution is to try and persuade him to postpone the resignation for 1 year." He folded the paper and passed it to his five colleagues. At this point, Saddam Husayn interrupted saying: "Indeed, I saw the paper being passed around during the session. Later I learned of its contents. However, it did not occur to me that a plot was being concocted but the passing around of the paper increased my doubts about the behavior of Muhammad' Ayish."

Resuming his narrative, 'Abd al-Mushin al-Mashhadi then said: This attempt failed also. Al-Bakr's resignation was accepted and it was agreed that Saddam should replace him but that this should not be announced before the night of 17 July. I felt that the plot would be uncovered. Therefore, I submitted my resignation, which was turned down. However, I did not realize that Saddam Husayn suspected that there was an ambiguous reason behind the resignation.

The plotters held an urgent meeting directly afterward. All shared Hafiz Al-Asad's opinion that the coup must be carried out quickly and that the opportunity of transferring power is usually an opportunity for creating psychological disturbances. The military member, the commander of the brigade who had joined the plot, was then called in. The military member said that he had felt the pulse of the Presidential Guard and found them to be completely loyal to Al-Bakr and that they would ferociously resist any coup. He then felt the pulse of the Revolutionary Command's Guard and found them to be completely loyal to Saddam Husayn and said they would fight any coup with the same ferocity. The forces which could act, he added, were relatively few and required more time. He then suggested seeking the aid of a Syrian paratroop division which would land on the night of the coup on an Iraqi military [work indistinct]. This proposal was sent to Hafiz al-Asad who approved it. However Ghanim 'Abd al-Jalil backed down and opposed it on the basis that the matter would be exposed and would result in a Syrian-Iraqi War. It was then agreed to be satisfied with sending a small force, which would be put to good use. It was also agreed to do this before Al-Bakr resigned.

Prior to this, clashes took place in Karbala', Al-Basra and Ath-Thawarah city but 'Abd al-Husayn al-Mashhadi had no connection with them. However, it was natural that some Shi'ite leaders should call on him at that time since he himself is a Shi'ite.

The drama reached its climax when 'Abd al-Husayn al-Mashhadi ended his statement saying: When I was suddenly arrested, I did not imagine that I was being arrested for being suspect because of my Shi'ite contact. There was no ulterior motive behind this contact. My first thought was that the plot had been discovered and that was why I was being arrested. In my own self-interest, I asked to meet with a party interrogator. I told him everything about the plot and gave him the names of the plotters. I did not know at that time that nothing at all was known about the plot.

In his confessions, 'Abd al-Husayn mentioned about 50 names including former IRAQI NEWS AGENCY Director Taha Basir, 'Abd Munaf Yasin, student leader Badr Fadil and others. Every time he mentioned a name, the person stood up in fear and two military policemen came and took him outside the hall to his great astonishment and to the astonishment of those present. Saddam Husayn then spoke saying that he had taken all the statements and submitted them to President al-Bakr who agreed with him on all measures and that he should resign on the date scheduled. Saddam Husayn said that he had convened a routine meeting of the Revolutionary Command Council, including the five plotters. He brought 'Abd al-Husayn al-Mashhadi to tell the story before the council. (the five plotters were not present at the expanded meeting) [as published, apparently the meeting which Saddam Husayn held later and at which he related the story of the coup] The plotters were dumbfounded and they all admitted their guilt. Saddam Husayn said that the session had been secretly videotaped. He said this at the meeting of the Revolutionary Command Council. He addressed the plotters. He asked them: What political differences are there between you and me? Did you lack any power or money? If you had a different opinion, why did you not submit it to the party since you are its leaders?

Ghanim 'Abd al-Jalil said: It is true we have plotted. We are responsible for what we have done. We know our fate and we have nothing to say to defend ourselves. According to what he said at the expanded meeting, Saddam Husayn cursed the plotters and expelled them from the meeting of the Revolution Command Council. They were arrested as they left the hall. Their arrest was kept completely secret. Anyone who asked about them was told they had been sent on a secret mission. The Revolutionary Command Council meeting was held 1 day after the resignation of Al-Bakr and his replacement by Saddam Husayn. The following days the state concentrated its efforts on preventing any suspected conspirator from fleeing the country, since some of them had smelled something and fled to Syria through Basra [as received].

While he was speaking [to the expanded meeting], Saddam Husayn said that revolutionary justice had taken its course against the main plotters, except the present witness 'Abd al-Husayn al-Mashhadi. When he mentioned the name of Ghanim 'Abd al-Jalil, he began to weep. He took a handkerchief from his pocket to hide this tears. The others also began to weep and a sad, gloomy atmosphere prevailed. Saddam Husayn then began to speak again. He said: Hafiz al-Asad is a criminal. We have been aware of this for a long time. Whenever we tried to win him over, he conspired against us. Since 1970 he has been contacting me and inciting me to overthrow President al-Bakr because he is old and constitutes an obstacle. I used to inform President al-Bakr of this. Once we summoned the Syrian ambassador and told him to ask Al-Asad to stop this theme. When Al-Asad carried out his corrective movement, he sent me a message: I have carried out my movement and liquidated the party. It is your turn now to do as I did. I did not answer him.

Saddam Husayn then launched a virulent attack on Hafiz al-Asad, beginning with the story of the selling of the Golan up to this day. Saddam Husayn said: He is the real plague in the body of the Arab nation. We did not imagine that his crime would reach this extent while we were negotiating with him about unity.

Husayn continued: The plotters were our brothers in the difficult days, in power and personal relationship. Hence, the tragedy. But the revolution will stay and the party will stay. We will tell the truth to the people gradually one day. This session is also being videotaped.

He concluded his speech by saying: As they took all their rights in full like the edge of the sword, the plotters will receive a severe punishment like the edge of the sword. Those present understood that the plotters had been executed. They shouted: Death to the traitors. They issued a resolution supporting the measures taken by the party leadership. Saddam Husayn said: We will not attack Hafiz al-Asad. We will not publish anything, but we will know how to triumph over the new situation.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES PERSONAL ENVOY OF JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN

JN061056 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1036 GMT 6 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 August--Today President Saddam Husayn received 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, the personal envoy of Jordan's King Husayn and chief of the Royal Jordanian Court. During the meeting, the Jordanian envoy conveyed King Husayn's congratulations to President Husayn on his assumption of his new posts in Iraq. The Jordanian envoy also conveyed a message from King Husayn on the latest developments in the Arab area and ways to strengthen the Arab struggle against the Zionist enemy. Acting Chief of the President's Office Col Tarik Hamad al-'Abdallah, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Husayn al-Majali and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad attended.

CONTRIBUTION MADE TO PALESTINIAN FUND, PLO

JN050803 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 4 Aug 79 pp 1, 19 JN

[Text] Amman--An official Iraqi source has declared that Iraq has paid its contribution to the fund in support of the Palestinians in the occupied territory, in accordance with the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

The source explained that the $9 million sum that Iraq has transferred to the Central Bank of Jordan constitutes the first two of three installments of the Iraqi share in the fund.

Speaking to the Kuwaiti paper Al-ANBA', the source said that Iraq has also paid its share of the $50 million amount that the Baghdad Summit allocated for the PLO. Jordanian Finance Minister Muhammad ad-Dabbas had earlier declared that Iraq had paid the first two installments of its share of the Arab aid to Jordan allocated by the Baghdad summit resolutions. Ad-Dabbas said that Iraq was the first Arab state to pay its contribution to Jordan.

PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL DELEGATION ARRIVES 7 AUG

JN071251 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] A Palestine National Council [PNC] delegation, led by PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum, arrived in Amman from Damascus this afternoon, on a 3-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni. During its visit, the delegation will meet with King Husayn and Prime Minister Mudar Badran. The delegation will hold talks with At-Talhuni on ways of coordinating and cooperating on joint action by the Senate, the PNC and Arab parliaments in order to unify stands on both the Arab and international levels.

In a statement at the border post in Ar-Ramtha, Al-Fahum said: This visit is to confront the difficult and critical circumstances that are being experienced by the Arab homeland in general and the Palestinian question in particular, and to consult and exchange views on latest developments in the area on the basis of the Baghdad summit resolutions.

He stressed the importance of joint Arab action, the strengthening of understanding and cohesion among Arab brothers--especially Jordan, Syria and the PLO, which are in the frontline defending Palestine--and the importance of strengthening their steadfastness to confront the policies of Camp David and foil the self-rule conspiracy.

Al-Fahum said he will coordinate with Senate Speaker Bahjat at-Talhuni on topics connected with the forthcoming Interparliamentary Union conference to be held in Caracas in September 1979. The conference will discuss a number of important international issues including the Palestinian question.

The delegation includes PNC members Sami 'Attari, Khalid al-Hasan and Talal Naji.

Received by Prime Minister

JN071633 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] This afternoon Prime Minister Mudar Badran received Khalid al-Fahum, Palestine National Council chairman, and the members of his delegation. They discussed Jordanian-Palestinian relations and the best ways of developing them. The meeting was attended by Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni.

AD-DUSTUR INTERVIEWS MAYOR OF BETHLEHEM

JN080653 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Aug 79 pp 19, 20 JN

[Muhammad Abu Gawsh dispatch]

[Text] Ilyas Furayj, the mayor of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank, has said that the Palestinian-Arab dialog with the Europeans is useful and important. In an interview with AD-DUSTUR, Ilyas Furayj, who is currently visiting Jordan, said that during his official visit to France and Italy last month he met with a number of Foreign Ministry officials, parliamentarians and political party officials in the two countries and found that they all understood the Arab question and the sufferings of the Palestinian people. He said they supported the Palestinian people's demands, their right to self-determination and their right to establish a national entity in their homeland.

Speaking about his stand on dialog with the United States, Furayj said: It is like the dialog of the deaf. This is because the Zionist lobby's influence in the United States is greater than White House influence. The best proof of this is that Carter contacted Begin to extricate himself from his recent statements on the Palestinian people.

On the possibility of the Security Council adopting a resolution in favor of the Palestinian question during its forthcoming meeting on 23 August and the possibility of amending Resolution 242, Furayj said: I am not optimistic on this matter. Such a possibility is very small. The U.S. request for a postponement is a deceptive maneuver because it comes while the self-rule talks are still in progress. Thus the request obfuscates the issue politically.

On the possibility of the failure of administrative self-rule and the impossibility of implementing it by force, Furayj said: The administrative self-rule plan is rejected by all sectors of our people. I believe that the negotiators themselves--the Camp David parties--will not agree on a formula acceptable to Arab or world public opinion. Negotiations are taking place while the occupation authorities are establishing settlements in our occupied homeland under the very eyes of the Egyptians and Americans.

On the gravity of the situation arising from the establishment of settlements, the mayor of Bethlehem said: There are about 80 Israeli settlements on our occupied lands. It is the strategic position of these settlements that is important and not their number or size. What is serious is their objective: To split up the West Bank so that our people will not be able to establish an entity in their homeland.

Referring to Europe's participation in a solution to the issue, Mayor Furayj said: We must realize that without the participation of Europe and the Soviet Union there will not be a just and comprehensive solution. Although total reliance on the United States to find a magical solution is based on illusions, this should not prevent us from intensifying our media activities to influence U.S. public opinion. Furayj called on the Arab states to increase their aid for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in order to support the steadfastness of the occupied territories' inhabitants.

BRIEFS

LOAN FROM JAPAN--Amman, 7 August--Jordan and Japan exchanged memos of cooperation today, according to which Japan will give a grand-in-aid to Jordan amounting to 1,381,000 dinars, to cover the cost of establishing a center for electronic services and training at the Royal Scientific Society. Japan will also offer--through the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, experts and technical training for the employees of the center, as well as the necessary apparata and equipment, as part of Japanese technical assistance to Jordan. Dr Hanna 'Awdah, president of the National Planning Council, signed the agreement for Jordan and the Japanese ambassador in Amman signed for Japan. [Amman JNA in Arabic 1522 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN]

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS CALLS FOR WORLD PRESSURE ON ISRAEL

NC080911 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Aug 79 NC

[8 August statement by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss--read by announcer]

[Text] The Israeli attacks on some units of the UN forces in southern Lebanon yesterday indicate that Israel persists in challenging the United Nations and in showing contempt for all its resolutions and stands, which embody the international will, and its commitment to safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty and security.

While praising the steadfastness of the UN forces and their resistance to the continuous Israeli attacks, once again we ask the international community to make its support of Lebanon consistent with the size of the ordeal that southern Lebanon is experiencing due to the continuous Israeli attacks, from which no elderly people, children or women have been exempt.

In view of the enormity of the situation, it is not surprising to hear responsible voices in world capitals such as the voice of U.S. Congressman Paul Findley, who called for a firm stand to put an end to the Israeli attacks.

While noting the U.S. secretary of state's statement that his country was watching the situation with serious concern and that new measures might be adopted in light of current events, we believe it is our right to ask all influential world powers to bring pressure upon Israel to stop its transgressions. There is no doubt that the United States can play a special role in this respect in view of the fact that Israel annually receives economic and military aid from the United States which it has been using to implement its aggressive objectives.

UN REPRESENTATIVE CONTACTS SECURITY COUNCIL ON SOUTH

NC072230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 7 Aug 79 NC

[Text] It was learned from UN circles yesterday that Lebanon's permanent representative at the United Nations, Ghassan Tuwayni, has addressed a message to the president of the Security Council, drawing the attention of the council to the increased aggravation of the situation in southern Lebanon, where Israel is carrying out hostile actions daily. The message, however, does not contain an official application for convening a Security Council meeting to discuss the situation.

Ambassador Tuwayni listed seven attacks by Israel on Lebanese territory. The Lebanese representative emphasized that all these attacks were preceded and followed by acts disturbing the UN forces and by insulting statements. He said it appears that these actions are not aimed only at detracting from the confidence in the UN emergency forces but also at depicting their presence as ineffective and unmanly.

GUARD ON IRAQI ESTABLISHMENTS IN BEIRUT STRENGTHENED

NC071721 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 7 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Guards have been reinforced on Iraqi establishments in Beirut in the wake of the explosion in the Iraqi Airlines building yesterday, and after information had been received that the explosions would continue.

It has been reported that a group of Iraqi intelligence men arrived secretly in Beirut a few days ago and prepared a report listing the sides that could have been responsible for the attacks on the Iraqi establishments. It has been understood that the explosions could have been caused by communists fleeing from Baghdad, an armed Palestinian organization or some Ba'thist groups which oppose the rapprochement between the Iraqi and Syrian Ba'thists.

VOL REPORTS CLASHES BETWEEN PALESTINIAN FACTIONS

NC071950 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 7 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpts] A disagreement today between armed elements of the Fatah and As-Sa'iqah organizations in Jallul locality on the new road developed into an exchange of fire. As a result, Ibrahim 'Allam of the Fatah Security Forces was killed. In the Ash-Shiyah area of Beirut's southern suburb, three armed men of As-Sa'iqah organization raided a building near Ash-Shiyah [word indistinct]. They opened fire on three persons, killing Ja'far Khalil and Wafiq Shayyal and wounding Hasibah Khalil. Relatives of the victims said the reason for the crime was the allegation that fire was opened from the building a few hours earlier on Hasan Haydar of As-Sa'iqah organization.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS CLASHES BETWEEN UNIFIL, HADDAD'S FORCES

NC071930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Tonight's reports on the situation in the south during the past 12 hours call for caution and awareness. The NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY correspondent in the south reported this afternoon that at 1300 today the Irish forces in Bayt Yahun were subjected to shelling from the border strip forces. This was preceded by heavy fire in the direction of the Netherlands forces in Haris followed by firing from tanks. The correspondent added that fire was exchanged for several hours this morning between the forces in the border strip and the UN forces. Machineguns, tank guns, rockets, mortars and 81mm guns were used.

Reporting from the UNIFIL area of operations, the correspondent added that sources of the Irish CONTINGENT reported that the forces of the border strip have set up position in Rshaf and refused to remove the armed barrier they had set up in Bayt Yahun opposite an Irish observation post. These forces are now reinforcing this position with tracked vehicles.

This afternoon it was reported that UN sources said the Irish forces fired warning shots when a border strip force tried to advance in the direction of Bra'shit and that a clash took place with the Netherlands forces when they tried to prevent the border strip forces from advancing in the direction of the Haddathah, Haris area in the central sector.

PALESTINIANS WARN HADDAD TO RELEASE FEDAYEEN PRISONERS

NC080845 Paris AFP in English 0824 GMT 8 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpts] Metulla, Israeli-Lebanese border, Aug 8 (AFP)--Palestinian guerrillas threatened to execute three south Lebanese hostages by midday today if conservative militia leader Major Sa'd Haddad fails to release two fedayeen his forces captured a fortnight ago. The Palestinian threat was transmitted by a UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon) go-between, a spokesman for Major Haddad claimed. If the Christian hostages were executed, the Palestinian guerrillas could expect reprisals, he added. Major Haddad has protested to UNIFIL and has asked the U.N. force to obtain the release of the Christian hostages instead of acting as a go-between for the guerrillas.

ALGERIA

YAHIAOUI, BULGARIAN ENVOY HOLD COOPERATION TALKS

LD071528 Algiers APS in English 1017 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 7 Aug (APS)--Mr Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, FLN Politburo member and coordinator of the party conferred here yesterday with Bulgaria's ambassador in Algiers.

The two men examined bilateral relations and the means to extend them to all economic, social and cultural sectors as well as strengthening exchanges between mass organizations of the two countries.

The Bulgarian ambassador has informed Mr Yahiaoui of an invitation from Bulgaria's Communist Party. The invitation was accepted. The date of the visit will be decided later.

LIBYA

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ISSUES STATEMENT ON MEETINGS

LD041340 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress last night concluded its meetings which began in Tripoli on 31 July 1979. At the final meeting it issued a statement, the text of which is as follows:

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congeess has concluded its fourth ordinary session held in Tripoli from 31 July to 3 August 1979, during which time it carefully studied the development of political events in the Arab region, and related world developments. It followed the escalation and ferocity of the imperialist onslaught against it. It considers that the U.S.-Zionist-As-Sadat alliance has now moved into the phase of action to implement conspiratorial and liquidatory plans against the Arab nation and the rights of the Palestinian people, in coordination with world imperialism and its tools and puppets in the Arab homeland. The aim is to perpetuate and heighten tension, to shatter Arab strength, to incite Arab forces against one another and to foment internal conflicts and side-issues in order to divert attention from this alliance and to dissipate the Arab strength which could be directed against it.

The moves and pressure are being effected through a number of axes to weaken Arab steadfastness and to strike at its cohesion.

In the Arab arena the following is being clearly noticed: continuation and escalation of aggression by the enemy and its agents in southern Lebanon to make the people there accept occupation within the state of traitor Sa'd Haddad out of desperation; continued plotting to exclude the Syrian Arab Army from Lebanon, to leave the PLO alone in the field, and to bring about the division of the Zionization of Lebanon; continued fomenting of sectarian conflicts and attempts to spread them to other Arab countries, to create dissent and to incite agents and puppets to perpetrate massacres in order to speed up the kindling of these conflicts.

The latest example of this was implemented in the artillery academy in Aleppo; continued implementation of the assassination plan against the leadership of the Palestinian resistence, of the self-government plot and the normalization of relations between Egypt and the enemy.

The parties of the alliance are trying to create alternatives to the PLO in the West Bank and the Gaza sector to complete the stages of the liquidation of the problem and to goad Jordan into joining the Camp David agreements.

While all this takes place in the arena of confrontation with the Zionist enemy, the Egyptian president's regime for its part masses troops on the borders of the Jamahiriyah and helps the imperialist agent regime of Qabus to countenance the Omani revolution, thus completing its role as the policeman of imperialism in the Gulf, the Red Sea and Africa.

The agent Egyptian president, while continuing his treason against the nation, is practising the biggest falsification operation of the will of our Arab people in Egypt and is daily taking further strangling measures against the Egyptian national progressive movement which is bravely fighting a fierce battle against his regime and treason.

Imperialist and reactionary pressure against the Arab region is increasing and widening to include many fronts and areas, most serious of which is the engineering of the oil crisis and holding the Arabs responsible for it and inciting the world against them. Imperialist pressure is making itself felt in various ways, beginning with the direct threat of occupation--in particular, occupation of the oilfields for which a Franco-U.S. force has been set up under the banner of protecting interests--(?and ending with) secret plotting, putting on pressure, and the creation of obstacles to all forms of progress and unity between Arab countries, most prominent of which is the example of the two Yemens.

World imperialism, which is going through a general crisis--most evidently witnessed by the economic crisis, some of whose manifestations have been witnessed recently in the U.S.--strives to solve its problems at the expense of poor and weak peoples, and in particular at the expense of our Arab people. Meetings at the imperialist Tokyo summit, and the European move within the EEC and the attempts to present papers to save the reputation of the stable David agreements and to pump new blood into them, and also moves by the Socialist International, are all prominent signs and indications of this trend.

Our Arab people, however, who have been subjected to successive concentrated attacks for a long time, are proving at every stage their vitality and endless ability to struggle, to stand fast and to confront. The Arab arena witnesses honorable forms of confrontation, foremost of which are: the steadfastness of our Arab people in the occupied land before the plot of self-rule and the continued attack on it to abort it.

Prominent examples of this confrontation are: the Jerusalem conference of 20-22 July 1979; the successful operations of the Palestinian resistance in the heart of the occupied land, which prove daily the revival of the spirit of struggle of our Palestinian Arab people; the steadfastness of our Lebanese Arab people in southern Lebanon and their challenging of the enemy, his stooges and conspiracies, despite the poor condition in which they live and despite the great sacrifices they have made;

The Syrian Arab Air Force confrontation of the enemy's air force over southern Lebanon with all the national implications that this has, despite the presence of enemy concentrations along the Syrian front and the threat that the enemy presents with the aid of its agents in Lebanon to strategically sensitive regions in Syria; the strategic meeting between the leadership of the Libyan and Palestinian revolutions which confirmed support of the Palestinian revolutions and the Lebanese progressive national movement; the working tour of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Arab countries which came as a reinforcement of the role of the steadfastness and confrontation front and to the full pledge to implement the Baghdad summit resolutions.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, which works to kindle the spirit of struggle, steadfastness and confrontation in the Arab masses in praising the steadfastness of our masses and their confrontation of all forms of conspiracy against them and their rights, urges the Jamahiriyah and progressive Arab regimes to give priority to the requirements of the Arab national struggle and place the central cause of the modern Arab struggle--the Palestine problem--above all causes, and make the main dispute between our nation and the enemy above any other dispute.

For this reason the secretariat, in the name of the Arab masses, stressed the need to implement in full the resolutions of the Baghdad conference: strengthening the role of the front of steadfastness and confrontation and making it more effective in shaping events and in confrontation and calling on Iraq to join it; accomplishing the unity steps between Syria and Iraq in order to translate into reality the joint national action charter; removing the existing obstacles in the path of the unity of both parts of Yemen; supporting the unionist steps between the Jamahiriyah and Algeria; continuing every form of backing for Syria, the Palestine revolution and the Lebanese national and patriotic movement; supporting the struggle of the Arab people in Egypt in its resistance to the regime of the defeatist Egyptian president to bring Egypt back to its natural place in the Arab struggle; giving support to the armed liberation movements in the Arab homeland so that they can intensify their fight for liberation and self-determination, especially the revolutionary movements in Oman, the Sahara and in Eritrea; struggling for unity as a strategic weapon in our battle against Zionism and imperialism; considering democracy as the foundation stone for the upsurge and liberation of Arab man.

Our confidence in the ability and vitality of our people, in their fighters and their sincerity, in our lawful rights and in the strength and solidity of our friendship with the forces of liberation in the world lead us to be more certain in continuing the struggle until the Arab nation achieves an honorable victory, regains its usurped rights, determines future and builds its unity in freedom and dignity befitting its history, men and struggle.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, believing in the serious nature of the phase and of the need to move expeditiously to countenance it, will send delegations to the Arab countries to consult on ways to continue the struggle and to stand fast in the face of imperialist designs in a spirit imbued with brotherhood and democracy, common serious action and strengthening the national people's struggle fund.

The secretariat also issued several other documents.

YAR FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD072016 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Hasan al-Makki, YAR deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Jamahiriyah that will continue for several days. During the visit he will hold talks and contacts on the current Arab situation.

Hasan al-Makki made a statement to JANA expressing pleasure at his visit to the Jamahiriyah. He said that he carries a message from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and this is within the framework of the consultations that take place between the Jamahiriyah and the YAR concerning issues of interest to the two countries and Arab and international issues [words indistinct].

MAURITANIA

MILITARY COMMITTEE APPROVES ACCORD WITH POLISARIO

LD072202 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The standing committee of the Military Committee for National Salvation today held an emergency meeting under Lt Col Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Louly, chairman of the military committee and head of state. After discussing the agreement between our country and the POLISARIO Front, the committee expressed satisfaction at its conclusion. The agreement crowned efforts which Mauritania has made for over a year to find a just and final solution to the Western Sahara dispute.

The standing committee of the Military Committee for National Salvation, in recording [word indistinct] officially the agreement which was recently signed in Algiers, an agreement which in all its points accords with the aspirations and interests of the Mauritanian people, commits the government to taking the necessary measures to support and consolidate peace which is indispensable to our people, as well as the countries of the Arab Maghreb. At the same time it calls on all vital forces in the nation to give their backing to the peace, unity and progress of our people with all the strength they possess.

Cabinet Approval

LD072204 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2036 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Cabinet today held an emergency meeting under Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Heydalla, first deputy chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and prime minister, who informed the Cabinet of the contents of the peace agreement signed between the Mauritanian Islamic Republic and the POLISARIO Front on 5 August in Algeria. The council expressed satisfaction at this solution, which came about as a result of the peace dynamism which was started on 10 July, 1978, and of the efforts of the OAU committee of wisemen. This solution, to which the people of Mauritania have been looking foward, will lead to the restoration of the era of peace and stability in the Arab Maghreb.

The government, on recommendations from the Military Committee for National Salvation, has decided to mount a large-scale information campaign internally and externally to explain the stand of our country.

MOROCCO WARNED AGAINST 'ANY AGGRESSION' IN SAHARA

NC080637 Paris AFP in English 0606 GMT 8 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpts] Nouakchott, Aug 8 (AFP)--Mauritania today warned Morocco that it would fight "any aggression" and appealed to Rabat to avoid any action that could lead to incidents in the section of former Spanish Sahara which Mauritania administers.

The warning, from Information Minister Col Ahmed Mahmoud Ould Houcein as government spokesman, follows the peace deal signed in Algiers on Sunday between Nouakchott and the Algerian-backed Saharan nationalist movement POLISARIO.

Moroccan newspapers have warned that Rabat would use its "rights of preemption" for historic reasons and for national security to prevent installation of a small hostile state.

But Col Houcein said today that Mauritania had not abandoned the region and that its administration had not changed since it was installed in different sectors of the Sahara. He said the Algiers agreement was not directed against Morocco and "will not change our good relations with our traditional friends."

The minister appealed to the international community and to "all our friends, particularly Morocco, to avoid incidents in Tiris el Gharbia."

MOROCCO

ANSA ON REACTION TO MAURITANIA-POLISARIO AGREEMENT

AU080840 Rome ANSA in English 0832 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Rabat, 8 Aug (ANSA)--Morocco's first official reaction to the agreement signed between Mauritania and the POLISARIO Front was an official communique issued here Monday night announcing that Morocco has decided to send top-ranking envoys to explain to the heads of state of its allies Morocco's position on the accord. The communique also announced that Morocco will send complete files on the Sahara issue to the United Nations, Organization of African Unity and Arab League.

Meanwhile, in Paris the Moroccan ambassador to France, Youssef Ben Abbes, termed the accord a "capitulation and treason." In a statement to French television, the Moroccan diplomat stressed that Mauritania, in signing the accord, "failed in its duties towards us and towards the international community. For us this is a capitulation and treason since Nouakchott did not respect its commitments." Ben Abbes said that Morocco does not want to"make war but preserve and safeguard its territorial integrity."

The Moroccan press was unanimous in its criticism of the accord which it also termed a "capitulation" on the part of Mauritania.

PARTIES PRONOUNCE BACKING FOR HASSAN'S SAHARA STAND

LD071410 Rabat MAP in English 1224 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Aug 7 (MAP)--Several political parties published recently communiques related to the latest developments of the tension prevailing in north-west Africa.

Thus the executive committee of Istiqlal Party published a communique in which it re-affirmed the party's total adherence to the declaration made recently by King Hassan II of Morocco, who stated that should Mauritania take unilateral initiative, Morocco would assume its responsibility.

The communique stated further that the Istiqlal Party has always considered Western Sahara as an integral part of the Moroccan territory, and recalled that Morocco led a long struggle on the military level as well as the diplomatic level against colonial occupation.

The communique also pointed out to the legal and historical facts that clearly prove Morocco's sovereignty over the whole of Western Sahara.

The communique finally proclaimed the party's total adherence to the royal declaration and reaffirmed its mobilization to defend the country, safeguard its internal security, and preserve his historical rights.

On the other hand, the temporary political bureau of the Constitutional and Democratic Party published a similar communique in which it approves and supports the firm policy announced by King Hassan II. The party considers that this policy is in conformity with the people's will to defend their territorial integrity and safeguard their dignity and their sacred values. Besides, stated the communique, it is the only means for thwarting Algeria's imperialist plans, its expansionist aims and its various plots.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI CHAIRS MEETING ON POLITICAL ORGANIZATION 7 AUG

JN071908 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 7 August--President Numayri presided today over the second joint meeting of the SSU Politburo, the cabinet and the SSU Secretariat General, in order to continue deliberations on the questions and issues raised by President Numayri at the first meeting, held last Saturday, on the progress of the political organization's work.

The discussion considered the performance of the national action organs and all their departments. It also concentrated on the questions raised on the political organization's work, the soundness of the revolution's ideology and its basic choices. The formula stressing the alliance of the people's working forces as a basis for the revolution's organizational theory was emphasized.

The conferees expressed their absolute confidence in President Numayri--an unshakable confidence in his faithful national leadership of the revolution.

At the end of the meeting, President Numayri thanked the national action leaders, who participated honestly and frankly in the discussion.

VICE PRESIDENT DENIES INTENTION OF INVADING UGANDA

JN071501 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 7 August--Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, vice president, minister of foreign affairs and assistant to the president for coordination, has declared that what is being said about a Sudanese plan to invade Uganda, undertaken in collaboration with other parties, is a mere fabrication and is groundless. He said the aim of this fabrication is to cover up the reality of what is currently taking place in Uganda, including the violation of law, tampering with security and persecution of citizens.

Commenting on reports recently published by Kenyan papers citing an African source at the Commonwealth conference, which declared that 50,000 of Idi Amin's troops are preparing to invade Uganda with the assistance of Sudan and Libya, Ar-Rashid at-Tahir said in a statement today that Sudan adheres to the OAU Charter, the principles of noninterference in other countries' affairs and is opposed to dictating political will to other peoples.

Ar-Rashid at-Tahir added that the concentrations thought to be the invading armies noted in these reports are in fact the multitude of Ugandan refugees, who number well over 50,000, and who have not stopped entering Sudan since the Tanzanian invasion of Uganda. This reveals that law and order and stability in Uganda do not exist. This also explains the subversive attack against the homes of Sudanese diplomatic mission members in Kampala last week and the looting and destruction of property in these homes.

TUNISIA

INDUSTRY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON OIL PRODUCTION, ENERGY

LD071500 Tunis TAP in English 1330 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, August 7 (TAP)--The oil refinery of Bizerte will probably be extended before 1981 and its present 1.4 million ton capacity will reach 2.5 million tons, announced Tunisian Industry, Mines and Energy Minister Rachid Sfar in an interview with the WEEKLY DIALOGUE. Indeed and in spite of a perceptible increase in its crude oil production which exceeds now 5 million tons compared with 3.7 m.t. in 1976, Tunisia goes on suffering from a lack of refined oil and consequently importing between 600 and 800,000 tons per year this year and in order to reduce the importation of finished goods, Tunisia resorted to "processing" operations by refining on its own account in Europe part of its crude oil. [sentence as received]

Asked about the measures taken in Tunisia to rationalize the consumption of energy, the energy minister quoted first the tariff policy--indeed successive corrections were brought to the prices of refined goods during the last years. While trying to discourage the wasting, these corrections leave the country's economy and more particularly the developing sectors (agriculture, industry, transport) relatively screened from the international prices. This regard for the rationalization of consumption also appears at the level of the electrical energy price enforced at the end of 1978 and which increases the tariffs for the parts of (?consumption) (especially domestic) thought excessive.

Measures have in addition been enforced since 1977 to discourage the consumption of motor fuel by doubly imposing a tax on the great consumer vehicles, at the level of the annual tax and the purchase of this kind of vehicle. After revealing that for the manufacturing industries, the contribution to the gross domestic product was of about 6 percent in 1956 and will be in 1981 of about 12 percent, the minister said the main concern in the industrial development remains the creation of the maximum jobs.

In conclusion Sfar reckoned that the strategy of industrial development in Tunisia is linked to the country's possibilities, needs and realities. It is a question in fact, he said, of establishing a network where inter-firms relations are intensely developing. The small and middle firms have a good place in this network especially if they are competitive and performing.

PLENARY SESSION OF HAIFA AUTONOMY TALKS ENDS

TA071231 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 7 Aug 79 TA

[Text] The two parties negotiating in Haifa have worked out the list of subjects for the discussion on the election system for the self-administration institutions. The last plenary session ended an hour ago. The heads of the two delegations have issued statements and expressed the views which brought about a calming down of spirits in the wake of the remarks made by the Egyptian prime minister regarding his country's support for changing 242.

Contrary to what had been planned, the ministerial teams will only meet again after President as-Sadat's visit to Haifa in the beginning of September, but the working teams will continue to operate during the next few weeks. At the end of the sessions, the parties will issue a joint statement and the three heads of the delegations will hold a news conference.

News Conference

TA071435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Aug 79 TA

[Text] An agreement was reached in the Haifa talks regarding the order in which the issues concerning the elections to the autonomy council will be discussed. The three delegation heads welcomed the results and said in a news conference that this is an important step toward the establishment of autonomy.

The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, announced that from now on Cairo will approve without any delays entrance permits for Israelis wanting to visit Egypt.

Our correspondent Razi Barqa'i reports from the Dan Karmel Hotel in Haifa:

[Barqa'i--live] An agreement was reached on an outline of an agenda which includes seven points. This is a partial achievement and the Israeli delegation says: The Egyptians have given up on three major points--the issue of the elections in Jerusalem, the issue of the voting of Palestinians who are not inhabitants of the West Bank and the issue of international supervision of the elections. Dr Burg said in the news conference:

[Burg, in English--begin recording] We can report that our plenary session came to an agreement concerning the election modalities. I would like to add that I am happy that we managed to come to terms concerning the modalities. We have still before us to work out the items of powers and responsibilities. As in every meeting there are ups and downs but, in the final sum-up, if there are more ups than downs then it means it was a good meeting. [end recording]

[Barqa'i] Here are the seven clauses agreed on during the 3 days of talks: The constituencies for the elections, the conduct of the election campaign, the methods of election, the right to vote, the right to be elected, the organization of the elections and voter registration, and the manner of supervising the elections. As mentioned, this is only an outline and there is no agreement yet on the contents and the political implications of the outline.

Ghali, Leonard Comment

TA071627 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1501 GMT 7 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali says one should take into consideration the possibility of convening the Geneva conference, or other possibilities for the needs of the autonomy negotiations. Our correspondent Barukh 'Askarov reports on the Egyptian position. [begin recording] [Askarov] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali referred to Egypt's peace strategy at the end of the talks:

[Ghali--in English] Our strategy is a strategy of peace and we were thinking of reconsidering a new strategy; and we were thinking, as President as-Sadat said in the conference of Monrovia, that he is ready to have an international conference with the two superpower and with different, other parties.

[Askarov] Ghali added that such a conference could be an imitation of the Geneva conference or a new framework. He explained that this is a possibility if we do not reach an agreement by the target date. Ghali explains his president's remarks: It is not any particular clause that is important. The Egyptians are not interested in dogmatism. The importance lies in the target, in the objective which is comprehensive peace. Dr Ghali remembered to mention that such peace will not be realized before the Palestinian problem is solved. [end recording]

The third party to the talks, U. S. delegation head James Leonard, does not publicly admit that his delegation believes that a change in UN Security Council Resolution 242 will improve the chances of the Palestinians joining the autonomy talks. Leonard believes that the inhabitants of Judaea Samaria and Gaza will join the talks when they see that progress is being made in the implementation of the full autonomy clause in the Camp David agreements. [begin recording] [Leonard--in English] It is not how long the talks can go on without the addition of other elements, of other representatives here; I think it's a question of what are the conditions under which and what is the kind of progress that we have to demonstrate in order to make it clear to the...

[Askarov] Leonard said that the issue is what sort of progress the parties should demonstrate in establishing the autonomy. When this issue is clear, the inclusion of the party which we desire as a partner will be natural: This party will join the circle of peace. Regarding the U. S. role in the autonomy talks, the U. S. representative repeated that it is one of bridging gaps, if such are created, between Israel and Egypt. Leonard refused to comment directly on Dayan's criticism about an unfavorable change in U. S. policy toward Israel. Leonard said he had nothing to add to the remarks made by the State Department spokesman. [end recording]

Khalil, Burg Comment

TA071822 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1745 GMT 7 Aug 79 TA

[Excerpts] Haifa, 7 Aug--On the question of how long the autonomy talks can be continued without including the Palestinians, the Egyptian prime minister said that the agreement reached on Tuesday contains all the elements vital for conducting elections. He expressed the hope that the working team that will sit in Alexandria will fill these elements with content.

In this context, Dr Khalil noted that the door is open to the Palestinians. When they join the talks it is possible that the extensive work that has been invested will have to be revised since "we will have to listen to the Palestinians' views and take them into account." He further remarked that the door is also open for Jordan to take part in the talks.

Interior Minister Dr Burg said that the committee in Alexandria and Herzliyya issued invitations to the Palestinian Arabs to join the talks but they have not responded yet.

To a question posed to him about Egypt's stand regarding granting the right to vote for the autonomy [regime] to the East Jerusalem Arabs, the Egyptian prime minister answered that the joint statement talked of guidelines that will be given to the working committee about the freedom of election and freedom of organization. "It was not finalized at this stage who will have a right to vote."

Dr Yosef Burg referred in his remarks to the Israeli-U.S. relations as recently expressed by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. On this he said: "What we hear from across the ocean now neither satisfies nor calms nor appeases. If the foreign minister is in the possession of an unknown treasure of information, he should surely know what he is talking about." On this matter Dr Burg added that he hopes that the cooperation and understanding between Israel and Egypt will continue.

In answer to a question, Dr Khalil replied that Egypt has not reached any agreement with the Israeli Government concerning the passage of the 5,000 Arab students stranded in Al-'Arish who want to visit their families in the Gaza Strip.

On another question regarding normalization, the Egyptian prime minister said that there is no normalization yet. This will begin at the end of the 10 months set in the Camp David agreement. "The thing that was agreed on and is honored by the Egyptians is the open border between the two countries as announced by Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin," he said.

Ghali Interview

TA080753 Jerusalem POST in English 8 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Anan Safadi, POST Mideast affairs editor]

[Text] Egypt is seeking a new UN Security Council resolution on the Palestinian question as a fallback in the event of a breakdown in the current negotiations with Israel over a West Bank and Gaza Strip self-governing authority, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said yesterday.

In a private briefing he gave the Jerusalem POST before winding up the fifth round of the autonomy talks in Haifa, Ghali stressed that Egypt wanted the new resolution "to shed the same light on UN Middle East Resolution 242 as did the Camp David peace accords, in order to make it acceptable to the Palestinians--presumably outside the context of the Israel-Egyptian bilateral deal.

"We want the new resolution to update 242, not replace it," Dr Ghali said at his hotel suite, amid occasional consultations with Premier Mustafa Khalil and Egypt's number three autonomy negotiator, Ambassador Ahmed Izzat 'Abd al-Latif.

He vehemently rejected the notion that Egypt's ultimate aim was the creation of an independent Palestinian state--which Israel vigorously opposes. "All Egypt seeks is the establishment of a transitional Palestinian entity in the West Bank and Gaza, following which the Palestinians themselves will negotiate their right to self-determination with Israel," he said.

He said that Resolution 242 had treated the Palestinian issue as "that of refugees, whereas the Camp David accords spoke of the Palestinians as a people with legitimate rights." The accords spoke of their right to sit with Israel on equal footing and negotiate their right to self-determination, he added.

The Egyptian diplomat said that the principles agreed at Camp David must be passed on to the UN Security Council for further deliberations, "with the aim of developing them into a formula acceptable to all the parties involved. We would like that formula too to serve as a fallback for us if the current process fails to produce results. We don't want to be faced with a crisis following the one-year period set for the completion of the autonomy negotiations," he said.

Ghali said that even though some progress was being made in the autonomy talks, he feared that Egypt and Israel were speaking about two different kinds of self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza. "We may agree on procedures, but we still differ on the aims," he said, comparing Egypt's quest for the creation of an independent self-governing authority there with Israel's determination to achieve an administration which would have no judicial or legislative powers.

Ghali said that Egypt was not seeking a confrontation with Israel in turning to the Security Council for a new resolution. He said that Egypt "simply wants to make another humble contribution to the consolidation of the peace process in the Middle East." He said that a new resolution might prompt leaders in the West Bank and Gaza to be "more cooperative" in the current peace process. "It may well also clarify some points of conflict between Egypt and Israel," Ghali added.

He made the latter remark while challenging the Israeli argument that the autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip applied only to the inhabitants, and not to the territories. "We have agreed on self-rule and elections. The land naturally does not take part in such measures. That's why we did not insist on inserting the words 'land' or 'territory.' Anyway, there is a UN Charter by virtue of which 43 African nations obtained sovereignty for themselves and their lands."

Meanwhile, Egyptian Premier Mustafa Khalil himself said yesterday in Haifa that the issue is not to amend Resolution 242, but to initiate a move in the Security Council that would complement the 12-year-old resolution. Khalil stressed that Egypt will not hesitate to support any resolution that would enhance the chances of reaching a comprehensive peace settlement in the region.

In an apparent bid to dispel Israeli fears that the Palestine Liberation Organization would be brought into the negotiating process by a new resolution, Khalil said that, in accordance with the Camp David accords, the Palestinian representatives involving themselves in autonomy talks "will have to be included in the Egyptian and Jordanian delegations."

Khalil indicated that Egypt had no plans to link the progress of its own peace process with Israel to possible ruptures in the autonomy talks, saying that his country would adhere "to the spirit and letter" of agreements relating to the normalization of relations between the two countries.

He said that whenever Egyptian officials speak of a "change in strategy" in the event of a deadlock in the autonomy negotiations, they mean "a change in the negotiating procedure."

EGYPTIAN AUTONOMY TALKS DELEGATION DEPARTS 7 AUG

TA071658 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1605 GMT 7 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 7 Aug--The autonomy talks in Haifa were crowned with success and amounted to a great step forward, according to the head of the Israeli delegation, Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg, and Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil, who headed his country's delegation. They made their statements at Ben-Gurion Airport before the departure from Israel of the Egyptian delegation after 3 days of discussions.

Dr Burg said the two delegations had worked very hard. "I think we succeeded, particularly in everything pertaining to the subject of elections in the West Bank. The task was particularly difficult for the Egyptian delegation, which was working so hard while maintaining the fast of Ramadan. Details of the ideas that were broached will be discussed in the next meeting of the committee at a subministerial level, which will take place in Alexandria in 2 weeks. This will be followed by another plenary meeting 2 or 3 weeks later," said the minister.

Mustafa Khalil thanked his Israeli hosts and repeated his get-well wishes to Prime Minister Menahem Begin. "It is true that it was hard work, but we acted resolutely to reach an agreement and, the more we meet, the closer our relations become, increasing mutual understanding. What we accomplished is a good step forward in our work," said Egypt's prime minister.

After handshakes and farewells from Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, the Egyptians boarded a Boeing 737 and took off for Egypt.

MA'ARIV: ONLY NEW GOVERNMENT CAN REVERSE AUTONOMY DEFEATS

TA071733 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Aug 79 p 5 TA

[Shmu'el Segev article: "The Camp David Trap"]

[Text] The fifth round of the autonomy talks which opened at the Dan Karmel Hotel in Haifa yesterday is supposed to end today the same way it began: In an atmosphere charged with tension with the United States and with emphasis on the unbridgeable contradictory positions of Israel and Egypt over the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Despite the routine statements on "progress" being made and the efforts to continue the peace process, one should not adhere to plastered definitions about the nature of the negotiations conducted by Israel and Egypt with the active participation of the United States. Now that it has trapped itself on the issue of the autonomy, Israel is going out of its way to withdraw several ambiguous commitments it made in the framework of the Camp David accords. On the other hand, Egypt is increasingly using the United States to block Israel's retreat and pave the way to turn "the full autonomy" into a tool to give the Palestinians the right of self-determination in the territories and outside them.

This development in the autonomy issue did not come as a surprise, it had already been foreseen the day after the signing of the peace treaty in Washington, on 26 March 1979.

However, it has recently received further support from knowledgeable sources on the subject and from a person who has been involved in the peace process since the Yom Kippur War. The reference is to former Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger. It can be disclosed now: During his visit to Israel last month, Kissinger confided his impressions from the talks he held with President as-Sadat in Cairo and with Kings Husayn and Khalid in Amman and Riyadh to several Israeli Cabinet ministers. Kissinger's conclusions were definite: Begin's government sowed the seeds for a Palestinian state with the proposed autonomy plan. At the same time, Kissinger confessed his personal failure in that, in the summer of 1974, he did not impose on the Rabin government an "interim agreement" with Jordan, whereby Israel would have transferred control over Jericho to Husayn. He claimed that, at the time, Rabin's government appeared very "fragile" and he feared that if such a move were to be imposed on it, it would have collapsed. However, retrospectively, it seemed to him--forever an opponent of the establishment of an independent Palestinian state--that such a move would have been much more preferable than the autonomy plan submitted by Israel, which paves the way for the founding of a Palestinian state in the territories.

Indeed, it transpired from the talks held in Haifa with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and with other members of his delegation that no mistake could be made regarding the Egyptian intentions on the future of the autonomy. Ghali indirectly admitted the existence of Egyptian-U.S. cooperation and claimed that Egypt convinced the United States to accept its positions and not the other way around. Thus, he wanted to dispel the impression in Jerusalem that the United States had adopted a rigid position and, in turn, had "forced" Egypt to stiffen its positions. In Ghali's opinion, it is not possible to oppose Palestinian representation at the talks. In fact, he reiterated the demands to grant the refugees of the Six Day War and the inhabitants of East Jerusalem the right to vote for and be elected to the autonomy institutions. Ghali also demanded international supervision of those elections "so that they appear truly free." Needless to say, these positions are unacceptable to the vast majority of the Israeli people.

So, how can we release ourselves from the trap the government has gotten us into? Current conditions indicate that there is no other way but for the Begin government to resign. So long as it remains in power, this government cannot rid itself of the plan it conceived and which it presented to the public as "a fair and just plan for all parties concerned."

Begin innocently thought he would be able to maneuver Presidents Carter and As-Sadat. Ultimately, he was outmaneuvered by them.

In view of the prevailing situation of increasing Israeli dependence on U.S. aid and the government's amazing weakness in domestic and foreign policies, Begin's sick government does not stand any chance of rehabilitating Israel. Therefore, so long as it still controls property in the Sinai and some of the oil wells, another Israeli cabinet may amend the aberrations of the current one. Some of the ministers participating in the autonomy talks readily admit that the framework agreement achieved at Camp David indeed conceals several grave traps. Were these ministers to make these admissions in public a road could be paved for the establishment of a new government which would be stronger and more experienced than the current one.

MA'ARIV ON 'SURPRISES' IN U.S. AUTONOMY POSITIONS

TA031554 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Aug 79 p 17 TA

[Yosef Harif article: "A Cold Shower After 'A Warm Letter' from Carter to Begin"]

[Text] Before revealing the U.S. reservations about the way the autonomy negotiations were conducted, Robert Strauss's deputy, U.S. representative to the autonomy talks James Leonard, told the Israelis: "I wish to submit several proposals which may shock you...!"

Indeed there was a shock and it left the Israeli negotiators in a state of deep commotion. However, it seems that the real shock was not in Leonard's statements but in the Israeli reaction, since what the Americans have "revealed" is not new at all. This is the firm U.S. position which, despite all the dialectic formulations of the administration spokesmen that put Israelis to sleep, is still the original version: What did "the official" Leonard say which has not been stated before by the most authorized man in the administration--Carter? The chairman of the five member ministerial committee to the autonomy talks, Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg, was also shocked. He reacted to Leonard's statement, as rendered by the Israeli team of experts returning from the talks in Alexandria this week, by saying that the U.S. proposals aroused indignation and "pose a very interesting political question: Whether these proposals are the result of new guidelines from Washington and whether there is room to check the reasons for the change...." Apparently there is no reason to check this issue. Things are obvious. Could it possibly be that Leonard voiced his own reservations without receiving instructions?

One of the things that shocked Israelis, for example, is that the right to vote for the autonomy's council should be given to all the Palestinians, including those who are not now living in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. This is not a new "invention" by Leonard. Well, the most authorized reply to this question can be found in President Carter's letter to King Husayn, which was delivered by the president's special emissary, Harold Saunders. Husayn demanded that Carter clarify what he meant by "the representatives of the Palestinian people." Carter replied that the framework agreements' reference to the autonomy "is not an attempt to arrive at a comprehensive definition." In several instances the reference is clearly to the representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. In one instance it is clear that, what is referred to as "other Palestinians as has been mutually agreed" means representatives from outside the West Bank and Gaza who are necessarily not Egyptian or Jordanian citizens. In case those Palestinians now living outside Judaea, Samaria and Gaza came under the category of "refugees"--and from the technical standpoint all outside Palestinians regard themselves as "refugees"--Carter stated that the United States believed that the solution of the refugee problem should reflect applicable UN resolutions. "Any operational plan should provide these refugees residing outside the West Bank the choice and the opportunity for permanent residence according to the current situation and circumstances." Despite the reserved formulations, as it were, the U.S. position was clear from the beginning and has been further clarified at the Alexandria talks.

"Suddenly" the ministers were astonished at "Leonard's proposal" to provide the inhabitants of East Jerusalem with the right to vote for the autonomy's administrative council. Dr Burg wonders if this is according to Carter's instructions. Well, Carter makes it very clear in that document to Husayn: "In these negotiations (on the autonomy) the United States will support proposals permitting the Arab inhabitants of East Jerusalem who are not Israeli citizens to participace in the elections to the self-administration authority and to be part of it as well."

Moreover, the Israeli negotiators had better "not be surprised" by another proposal awaiting them: "Most probably," says Carter, "it is not realistic to expect that the full scope of the self-administration could be expanded to include East Jerusalem during the interim period." However, Carter quickly follows: "However, this situation will not predetermine the final status of Jerusalem, which has to be determined in the above-mentioned negotiations and which should start, at the latest, in the third year of the interim period..."

Another of Leonard's proposals which arouse indignation in Jerusalem referred to the need for international supervision over the elections to the autonomy. Is this a new "discovery of America?" Carter, the man who "delivers instructions," has it all set. Husayn wanted to know who will be the supreme supervising authority over the self-administration authority during the interim period. Carter replied, among other things, that the framework agreement does not in any way prevent the parties from deciding to provide a UN authority or a similar neutral authority with the duties of supervision.

Again we are faced with, as it were, restrained formulation. However, the idea of "international supervision" as a principle is not ignored by the Americans. What Leonard is suggesting now is probably no more than an attempt to introduce the international factor to the autonomy game through the back door. Leonard suggests that the elections to the autonomy be conducted under international supervision. Apparently it is a very innocent and attractive idea meant to deny any claims that the elections were not sufficiently valid (as in Rhodesia, for example...). If international supervision is decided upon "only" for the sake of conducting the elections, then this international supervising factor will feel at home in the autonomy....

Hence, there was no casualness in the U.S. proposals as presented by James Leonard, and they should not have surprised anybody. These proposals are the result of scrupulous and cautious planning.

At the previous round of the Alexandria talks, with his characteristic energy, Robert Strauss tried to achieve results ("the entire world is watching our debates and wants to hear about positive progress..."). The Israelis claimed that the negotiations should not be rushed, and they should continue in the same pleasant atmosphere prevailing at their beginning. For a while, Strauss "withdrew" his tactics and gave up on accelerating the pace. Now comes his deputy Leonard who, to all appearances, gives up on the pace issue and gets straight to the point. Leonard's suggestions were not of the sort included in the agenda. The talks were scheduled to start with a substantive discussion of the method to be used for the elections to the self-administration authority (the administrative council) and its nature. However, Leonard ignored all these issues and raised the issue of the right of the inhabitants of East Jerusalem to participate in the elections as well as international supervision over them.

Generally, the United States wishes to return to the issue of the pace of the talks. It does not have time for "sloppy" discussions. It demands debates to the point, as soon as possible and according to its own schedule. This schedule is obviously influenced by the administration's desire to attract Jordan and the PLO and to reconcile Saudi Arabia. The latest U.S. moves in the United Nations, at the autonomy talks, in hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (such as Harold Saunders' appearance), in interviews such as the last one given by Carter--all these moves are aimed at one purpose, as formulated by President Carter: "The United States will exert all its influence to successfully conclude the negotiations (on the autonomy). President Carter will continue to be personally active in the negotiations."

The United States has launched this massive operation for an obvious reason: Egypt cannot push Israel too much and, against its will, makes do with public declarations on the nature and purpose of the autonomy, since it must carefully watch its steps until it receives its own share of the peace deal. Thus, Washington is performing Egypt's job instead.

Sometimes, there are only differences of style between Washington and Israel's most fervent opponents in the international arena. At this week's Cabinet session, Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, Prof Yehuda Blum, described the struggle in the Security Council over the decision on the Israeli settlements in Judaea and Samaria. The reservation--or rather Israel's condemnation--by the United States was identical to that expressed by the other speakers who sharply criticized Israel. All that the U.S. representative was ready to concede on was contributing one word to the resolution: Where it was stated in the original that the Israeli settlements should be "dismantled" the Americans suggested the need "to cope" with this problem. Following this contribution, the United States could abstain in the vote on the sharp anti-Israeli decision.

At the same meeting, Professor Blum warned against the debate on Palestine day to be held at the United Nations within a few weeks on Kuwait's initiative. The United States may find some other excuse to abstain in the vote, the ambassador predicted. They will probably look for some literal friction and thus Washington would have done its job in regard to Israel. Everybody knows that U.S. abstention at the Security Council, while it enjoys the right to veto, equals voting in favor. In a similar debate in 1976 the United States knew how to block an anti-Israeli resolution by using its veto. A year later, in 1977, it did not even need its veto. It only had to threaten to vote against the anti-Israeli resolution for the resolution to be dropped altogether. However, times have changed now. Maybe, deep down, the United States enjoys this situation in which Israel appears in the international arena without a rescuer at its side. This makes it easy on Washington's policymakers to "soften" Israel or, as Carter put it, "to influence it," in other arenas such as the autonomy talks and in its hidden or semi-overt struggle to make Israel realize that there will be no solution to the problems in this area without the PLO and that peace with Egypt will not last long either.

It was probably Professor Brzezinski who decided that if the PLO recognizes Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 this will be considered as recognition of...Israel. So far, the PLO has not even agreed to this minimum demand. However, Washington has not given up yet.

The hidden contracts between administration representatives and the PLO and statements that contacts with the PLO were not "a legal problem"--which contradicts written U.S. commitments to Israel (in 1975 and 1978)--are clear evidence of the purpose of U.S. policy. This policy was voiced during the Security Council debate on the settlements, at the autonomy talks and in President Carter's interview with the New York TIMES in which he emphasized the rights of Palestinians and compared them to the black civil rights movements in the United States.

Why is Washington launching this multiple assault at this time? The question of timing can always be given the routine reply of the need to reconcile Saudi Arabia and to prevent a deadlock and save Egypt from its isolation in the Arab world, which is mostly hostile to it because of the peace treaty it signed with Israel. All these are good reasons. However, they also existed a few months ago and yet it looked as if Washington did not dare to anger Israel. Apparently, the most reasonable explanation for these developments stems from the U.S. realization that the weakness of the Israeli administration is "an ideal opportunity" to twist its arm. The successful attack of the opposition--which includes many people opposed to the settlements and many people favoring an attempt to reach understanding with the PLO--has encouraged the U.S. administration to launch an attack of its own. Prime Minister Begin's illness removed the government's capability to object. Presumably, this constituted further encouragement for the United States to take steps which, until not very long ago, would have been considered "daring."

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan firmly rejected the idea of replacing the international emergency force by an observers' force. Hence, he probably interpreted Washington's new pattern appropriately. He knew that if the Americans were permitted to cross this barrier there would be no way to stop further deterioration. On the contrary, encouraged by this success Washington would have continued in the same direction. Dayan's vision was justified this week: from Alexandria to Washington and from Leonard to Carter himself.

Indeed, Begin's illness revealed a "clot" in the organic structure of the entire government which started to show pathological symptoms in its political eyesight.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman did not approve of the approach adopted by Begin and Dayan on the observers' issue. Weizman apparently assessed the issue from its political aspect alone. On this issue, he will probably find supporters who will claim that a reinforced unit of observers will be able to cope with duties which would have been handled by an international emergency force. However, this is not just a military problem. On the contrary, this is first and foremost a political problem: Washington has ceased taking into consideration whatever Israel has to say.

Nevertheless, a few weeks ago, the prime minister saw it fit to note with satisfaction that President Carter's last letter had been "the warmest" of the dozens of letters Begin had received from him since he assumed his duties as prime minister. Obviously, Carter's oral creed is far removed from his written creed. His oral expressions are clearer--and truer.

HA'ARETZ ANALYSES U.S. SITUATION IN LIGHT OF RECENT RIFT

TA061500 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Aug 79 p 9 TA

[Washington-based U.S. correspondent Yo'el Marcus article: "For the Sake of Sanity"]

[Text] Another crisis. Again mutual accusations. Once more surprising positions and angry reactions. But in fact, should we be surprised? According to all the rules of logic, Messrs Begin and Carter should have agreed to reach a frontal confrontation 2 years ago, since President Carter--then a newcomer to the realm of foreign affairs--adopted the view that the key to his country's interests in maintaining the oil resources and in blocking the Soviets in the Middle East and Africa lies in solving the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that such a solution would be reached by providing Israel with peace and security components in return for its almost complete withdrawal from the territories and the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Mr Begin, on the other hand, was raised on the school of thought maintaining that the Jewish state will include all the historical territories of Eretz Yisra'el. These two approaches were bound to collide and had one party adhered to his position the following would have occurred as early as in July 1977: The Israeli Government would have had to annex the West Bank and Gaza, and President Carter would have had to announce--and perhaps even effect a UN resolution--declaring the establishment of a Palestinian state and proclaiming the "law of return" with respect to the refugees. Yet both these politicians--one lacking restraints or sentiments and the other adhering to an ideology on which he was brought up since early childhood--should be praised for comprehending that politics is the art of the feasible.

Begin understood that he could not take the responsibility of losing the only ally Israel has in the world and Carter understood that he could not take the position of deserting Israel as France did and as Japan and the FRG would have been prepared to do if they had an important share in extending economic, military and political aid to Israel to the extent that the United States does. Therefore both Begin and Carter avoided the collision, each one withdrawing from his mzximum stance.

Begin did not annex the West Bank and Carter gave up the idea of a Palestinian state at this stage, assuming that under the present circumstances of the existence of a radical liberation movement, such a country would constitute a gun pointed at Israel's head. This enabled little Israel and the great United States to live in some kind of a diplomatic coexistence. Yet since neither Begin nor Carter gave up their fundamental goals, this coexistence is accompanied by a constant fight with ups and downs (since both parties try to pull the arrangements as close as possible to their real positions) and ultimately also compromises from both sides.

In this framework of relations, in fact both the United States and Israel have deviated from UN Security Council Resolution 242. When Carter announced "the Palestinians' Balfour Declaration" by promising the Palestinians a homeland in the famous speech he made in Clinton, the president added to Resolution 242 the dimension of a recognition of the Palestinians' nationalist demands. When, by signing the Camp David accords, Israel accepted, so to speak, formulations both the Begin Cabinet as well as all the previous Cabinets fought against--"the legitimate rights," "the just demands of the Palestinian people," "their right to participate in determining their future"--and agreed to grant them "full autonomy," Israel in fact supported substantial amendments to 242.

Yet even though the two parties added this or that, the universally accepted lie that all adhere to the resolution of 12 years ago still holds, as though it constituted part of Moses' gospel.

Therefore the argument developing over amending 242 is insignificant and marginal compared to the real problem. And the real problem is how to continue the dialog between the two countries in light of the growing recognition of the Palestinian cause in the Western world as well as in very large parts of the U.S. public. Time has not stood still and does not work for Israel.

What Israel could have accepted 10, 8 or 4 years ago does not await it now. I fear that what is now demanded or it will be still less than what it will be asked to do in 5 or 10 years. If people once thought that an arrangement with Jordan would be the best way to prevent the establishment of a Palestinian state, it is not clear now whether this still holds true. Even if Jordan had entered the negotiations, it is doubtful whether it can now either accept or prevent things it could have influenced several years ago. I fear that people in Israel do not realize to what extent the "Palestinian liberation movement," with or without the PLO, has become legitimate both here and in the world.

The administration's Middle East experts claim over and over again that our region is the place where the swiftest and most radical changes occur: The national awakening helped bring about the rise of the influence of the oil countries and these two elements together have placed special responsibility on the United States--toward itself and toward its industrialized allies. Therefore, the more time passes, Israel will be required to demonstrate more openness and readiness to compromise to help this U.S. commitment, called by members of the administration "the vital U.S. interests." This coming winter no heating will exceed 18 degrees centigrade. This automatically brings the Middle East problems to the doorstep of every American home and creates a feeling of urgency with a president fighting for his political life.

The two capitals nevertheless share a certain fate: Neither the Carter administration nor Begin's Cabinet have thoroughly examined the terms on which they compromised. The Georgian Mafia, sophistication not being one of its members' assets, did not analyze the difference between "an entity" or "a homeland" and an independent state. They did not forecast what could happen if the Palestinians do not find the wonderous terms of rights and demands sufficient and refuse "to play." Neither did the Begin Cabinet exhaust the term of "full autonomy" and did not properly assess the far-reaching implications of the "forbidden" Palestinian terms it had signed.

And when all the terms and semantic compromises obtained through such hard labor can finally turn into a reality which has to be applied, both the United States and Israel are trying to go back on their compromises and return to their real positions. Begin did that by entrusting the entire autonomy issue to the hands of the NRP--which is like putting the cat to watch over the cream. By doing so Begin superceded all the previous premiers. They were the NRP's captives only in the issues of the dietary laws and religious supervisions. Begin has become a political prisoner held by the NRP. The Israeli approach to the autonomy is certainly a withdrawal from things Israel had agreed upon at Camp David.

This withdrawal, or rather "second thoughts," has made things easier for the administration and has also served as a pretext for its deviations from the compromises it made, and for the renewed radicalization of its positions, in contrast to the spirit of understanding with Israel.

No one will dispute the fact that the administration is trying to erode what had been agreed upon because of the panic with which the President's aides, concerned with Carter's political future following their difficulties in recruiting the Palestinians to join the autonomy negotiations, are stricken.

Politics has descended into the level of a battle between the NRP and the Georgian Mafia, and this explains the feeling of a split and seasonal crisis in the relations between the two countries, which will probably deepen in the next few days until sanity is restored to both of them.

The United States must understand that without Israel's participation in the peace process no process will exist and will therefore have to take Israel's concerns and reservations into account and fulfill what was agreed upon with it. Israel will be forced to understand that it must grant the Palestinians full self-rule, such as would not humiliate the inhabitants of the West Bank but will give them the feeling that they have achieved something. It will have to understand that the harder it tries to lampoon this idea (which it originated) the more it contributes to the growing national affinity it is so interested in keeping on the back burner. Past experience regarding the relations between the two countries shows that when their dispute reaches its crisis, each assumes sanity once again. Even though this is probably what will happen this time, too, the return to this state is becoming more and more difficult each time.

HA'ARETZ ON MOTIVES BEHIND DAYAN'S LATEST INITIATIVES

TA071834 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Aug 79 p 9 TA

['Uzi Benziman article: "What Does Moshe Dayan Want?"]

[Text] Since he has recovered from his illness, Moshe Dayan has continuously managed to surprise the Cabinet as well as the public in general. At each of the four Cabinet sessions since his return to work, Dayan presented positions and expressed views which caused surprise. His stand was accepted in each instance. Dayan has once again proven that he carries considerable personal weight in the government. But the tendency of his fellow ministers to accept his views does not necessarily indicate that they are in total agreement with him or, for that matter, that they really understand him.

At the 15 July Cabinet session--the first one he attended after his operation--Dayan presented the following two ideas: The situation in the Middle East and U.S. involvement should be reassessed. Far-reaching changes have taken place since the Camp David agreements were signed, and thought must be given to these changes. Greater and more profound U.S. activity and involvement in Israeli-Egyptian relations should be aimed for and a bloc of pro-Western countries must be created. Thus, it would be a good thing to propose that the United States operate the airfields. Dayan's second idea: Israel is not stressing its sovereignty over East Jerusalem.

A week later, Dayan claimed the following at the Cabinet session: The Egyptians violated the peace treaty by operating the Al-'Arish airfield in a military format instead of a civilian one; there was no interministerial coordination in organizing visits by personalities to Egypt; the government did not have a unified position on the format of UN supervision over the security arrangements in the Sinai (thus, Dayan returned to the issue of the UN observers which he had raised in the previous Cabinet session); and ministers were chatting to U.S. representatives and presented a divided government position.

The ministers were further shocked last week by Dayan's trenchant criticism of the government and its helplessness. Dayan openly opposed Ehrlich's economic leadership. He described the government and the state as weak entities on the one hand, and the other hand, encouraged it to adopt a stronger position. In addition, he recommended that the ministers adopt a more moderate position regarding the problem of the UN observers and refrain from adopting proposals which would halt the IDF withdrawal from the Sinai or which would prompt the UN observers to leave the peninsula.

In discussions between Cabinet meetings in the last four weeks Dayan has voiced a number of further ideas. He was against accepting Egypt's demand to bring in the Red Cross regarding student visits to Gaza. It was a question of tit for tat, in his view, and Israel had to be tough on demands for gestures and steps deviating from the peace agreement. He spoke of erosion in the peace treaty and warned against any sign of weakness shown by Israel.

The ministers wonder: What does he want? What are Moshe Dayan's motives? On the surface his attitude reflects leadership. He sees the government in all its slackness and takes stands aimed at shaking it out of its present laissez-faire condition. The tone of his words is one that we would expect to hear from the prime minister. But this explanation of Dayan's behavior does not hold water, because he simply has no ambition to be prime minister--he does not have the political capacity to attain such a position. Everybody knows his parliamentary strength. Everyone remembers that his desire for political survival has more than once affected his stands toward Menahem Begin. Therefore, it would be strange to attribute far-reaching intentions of national leadership to him.

Some explain his behavior as the product of his moods, especially after his operation, and his subsequent recuperation. This, again, is hard to believe because it is so unlike the man (the authors of this rumour did not even talk to Dayan about his feelings after the operation) and also because of its decidedly theoretical nature.

Others suspect Dayan of paving a way for himself to leave the government in the light of his disappointment with its functioning and because of the dangers threatening the peace treaty with Egypt.

It would be best to hold onto this latter explanation, even though it is not easy to accept per se. In Dayan's eyes the peace treaty is assuming grave proportions: The autonomy is turning into a lever for increased Palestinian presence on the world political map and the possibility that Egypt will twist Israel's arm in future confrontations is becoming increasingly real. Dayan is angered by Israel's consent to forego the U.S. grant (for establishing the airfields in the Negev) and convert it into a loan at 9 percent interest. Indeed, Menahem Begin was the one who provided Washington with the excuse to turn the grant into a loan. However, at the time, the prime minister told Cyrus Vance that his heroic gesture (Begin announced that Israel was giving up the grant completely) had been a slip of the tongue and that Israel expected President Carter to honor his pledge to finance the transfer of the IDF installations from the Sinai to the Negev. The U.S. administration agreed to this but imposed difficult terms on Israel: loans and no grant.

Dayan is also angry about the objections raised by President as-Sadat, who at one time promised that Israel would be guaranteed the right to compete for oil purchases from the 'Alma fields in Sinai at international prices.

But, lately, Egypt has become wiser and has set particularly high prices for Sinai oil. When Israel expresses its desire to buy this oil it will have to pay about $10 more per barrel than the prices on the international oil market. The foreign ministers regards this as a breach of faith by Egypt and feels Israel should reject it.

At the same time Dayan realizes that international pressure on Israel regarding the autonomy and its constituting the embryo of a Palestinian state is being intensified. Perhaps Dayan fears a situation in which Cairo could gain the upper hand in the Egyptian-Israeli conflict on the future of the West Bank, given the U.S. concept which views the Israel-Egyptian peace treaty as only a partial move that does not necessarily serve U.S. interests, since it keeps countries such as Jordan away from the U.S. sphere of influence and endangers the Saudi Arabian oil issue.

If this latter explanation helps in understanding Dayan's latest stands (and we cannot be sure it does), all we can say is that he is slow on the uptake. The inherent potential in the autonomy plan for emptying it of all content and turning it into a recipe ensuring the growth of a Palestinian state is not new. It accompanied the negotiations with Egypt from the moment this plan was born. Nor is there room for resentment over the change in U.S. aid terms, because the form that U.S. financial support will take was discussed between Jerusalem and Washington before the peace treaty was signed.

There is a consistent logic to Dayan's recent stands only where they pertain to the way in which Egypt and the United States are realizing the peace treaty: Israel is entitled to expect complete reciprocity from Cairo and Washington in fulfilling the commitments which all three countries have made. If the basis of Dayan's moves is rooted in the desire to compel Egypt and the United States to honor their promises, we can identify with him. The question is: How does his proposal to place the airfields in Sinai at the Americans' disposal, his criticism of the functioning of the government--of which he is a member--and his comment on Israel's sovereignty over Jerusalem tie in.

If all the above explanations should turn out to be incorrect interpretations of Moshe Dayan's recent moves, one thing can definitely be stated: This man continues to create nervousness in Israel's political life as he has been doing for the past 30 years.

MODA'I DEPARTS FOR CAIRO TALKS WITH 'ALI, KHALIL

TA070753 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 7 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Minister Moda'i left on a 3-day visit to Cairo this morning. He will confer with Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and with Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil. The energy minister will ask the Egyptians to supply Israel with at least 40,000 barrels of oil per day, an annual quantity of about 2 million tons of oil. This is the rate of production at the 'Alma field, which supplies about a quarter of Israel's consumption. The minister will also discuss with the Egyptians joint economic projects in the field of energy, including the use of the natural gas produced in the area.

EGYPT REMOVES RADAR INSTALLATIONS FROM SINAI

TA041916 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 4 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Yesterday Egypt removed the radar that had been installed in the (Nagila) region in Sinai in violation of the military appendix to the peace treaty.

Our military correspondent 'Amiram Nir has learned that the removal of the radar came in the wake of the Egyptian defense minister's promise to Minister Weizman during their talks this week. As for the two other violations of the treaty--the number of troops in the Al-'Arish region and the military air control officers at the town's airport--these violations will be corrected within a few weeks.

Our correspondent has also learned that during the Weizman-'Ali talks the Egyptian minister complained about Israeli violations of the peace treaty, including four incursions by Israeli Phantom planes over Egyptian airspace. In subsequent clarifications the Israeli representatives admitted two incursions and the defense minister promised to insure that this does not recur. Military elements in Israeli told our correspondent that in the region of Al-'Arish the Egyptians are doing more than the minimum required by the peace treaty. Thus the Egyptians allowed IDF vehicles to pass through the Bi'r Lahfan road both by day and by night. There are no Egyptian police in the buffer strip near the Ne'ot Sinai laundry even though its presence was permitted by the treaty and the maintenance of the water pumps in Al-'Arish is being carried out in close cooperation with the [Israeli] Meqorot company.

According to military elements it has been proved that violations are being dealt with efficiently by the joint military committee and there was no need to raise the issue in the Cabinet or the communications media in so severe a manner.

BEDOUIN END STRIKE, TAMIR COMMENTS

TA051309 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Outside the prime minister's office several Bedouin and Jews have ended their hunger strike protesting the Israeli Government's proposals for requisitioning land in the Negev to build an airfield and relocate the Bedouin.

Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir left the Cabinet meeting this morning to hold a news conference on the new land and the government's position. Harley Brademan reports:

[Brademan--begin recording] Tamir said the requisitioning of land at Tel Malhata directly emanated from the peace treaty. Israel had to build a replacement for the 'Eytan and 'Ezziyon airfields, which had taken up to 7 years to build, in two and a half years. Otherwise, our plans would have to be stored. There was, therefore, a supreme national need to take over the 21,000 acres needed to build the base and another 17,000 acres for resettling the Bedouin. The justice minister argued the compensation was fair and liberal. The Bedouin would have direct access to the court including an appeal to the Supreme Court. They could also hold direct negotiations with the government's representatives without recourse to the law. Tamir also said the compensation provided was double that offered by the previous government and inflation had been taken into account. The Bedouin would be represented on the inter-ministerial committee going into the whole issue.

Outside the prime minister's office the Bedouin decided to end their hunger strike. They responded to the call of five Beersheba area shaykhs to enable the ministerial committee to find a solution. The Bedouin I spoke to thought the compensation was scanty and the acreage destined for requisition far too excessive. Even if they could not prove ownership of the land they should be given compensation on the lines provided for the Rafah salient settlers which had been more generous.

The Bedouin said they would also select their representatives to fight for their interests and they wanted more land, water and grazing rights than promised by the authorities. [end recording]

HA'ARETZ ON BATTLES IN SOUTHERN LEBANON, HADDAD REMARKS

TA061109 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Aug 79 p 2 TA

[By Bat-'Ami Hamizrahi, HA'ARETZ correspondent in Upper Galilee]

[Excerpt] Travelers who arrived at the enclave north of Metulla yesterday from the Biqa' and 'Urqub areas reported fighting between leftist factions near the large Druze town of Hasbayya.

They claimed that the battles took place between members of the pro-Syrian Ba'th Party and members of Walid Junblatt's progressive party against the background of the local inhabitants' demand that foreign elements be removed from the Hasbayya and 'Urqub areas, the foreign elements being primarily Palestinians whom the Druze claim endanger peace in the area.

The battles took place near the villages of 'Ayn Qinya and Zaghlah. Reports say that four people were killed and ten injured during the fighting. It has been learned that representatives from 'Urqub and the coastal region went to the enclave, asking for Major Haddad's help in removing the terrorists.

Meanwhile, Haddad has commented on reports that UNIFIL is encouraging the Lebanese Government to send additional army forces to the area and said that he would allow the Lebanese Army forces to enter the Tyre and An-Nabatiyah areas only, these areas being--so he claims--regions "in which there has not been any kind of Lebanese rule for over 3 years."

Haddad added that there is now a truce between his men and UNIFIL, even though UNIFIL has not yet reacted to his demand that he be given "rights equal to those enjoyed by the terrorists, that is, 24 strongholds and travel permints for six officers and their accompaniment" in the UN deployment area.

Haddad dismissed the report on southern Lebanon which appeared in the European edition of the Arabic-language AN-NAHAR alleging that there have been five attempts on his life and that 400 of his soldiers want to join the Lebanese Army. "There is no truth in the statements of the terrorists, of their supporters or of their organs, only imagination," he said. "They have already done away with everyone, ruined everything and, if they want to, they could turn planet earth into a plain. Their lies have no foundation, only oil."

Haddad also said that many reporters visit the area under his control, traveling without any difficulties and reporting everything. Haddad claimed that UNIFIL, opting for the method of "cheap psychological warfare compensating for severe losses on the battlefield," was the originator of the various reports aimed at bringing harm upon himself and Israel.

INTERIOR MINISTER SABBAGHIAN GRANTS INTERVIEW

LD071507 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 2 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Interior Minister Hashem Sabbaghian, in an exclusive interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, has given his views on various social and political problems.

The interior minister, rejecting the idea that there was feudalism or conflict between the peasants and the landlords in the western part of the country, said the reason for the recent incidents was dissatisfaction with the economic poverty imposed by the previous regime and the fact that various factions were taking advantage of this to create religious and national differences.

Stressing that Shahpur Bakhtiar, the prime minister appointed by the deposed shah, had been corrupt, the interior minister said: "There is no place here for Bakhtiar to assume in any way the leadership of the democratic parties."

On the creation of a state intelligence center in the prime minister's office, Sabbaghian said: "This center will combine intelligence gathering and investigative groups and will operate both at home and abroad."

Hashem Sabbaghian gave the following reason for the establishment of this center: "As far as I know, there is no country which can succeed in doing anything without an intelligence apparatus; we who run the country, therefore, need some sort of intelligence organization. By setting up this center in the prime minister's office, under the control of a deputy prime minister, information may be gathered on the general policies and problems of the country." He added that he had not yet decided on the relationship between this center and other ministries.

On the subject of the recent rumors circulated in the local and foreign press regarding Shahpur Bakhtiar leading democratic fronts of a nonreligious nature, the interior minister said: "In my view, the treason and crime committed by Bakhtiar against the Iranian nation during the short time he was prime minister had the effect of exonerating all the criminals of the previous regime; if the democratic parties wish to form a coalition, they will certainly have competent people to lead them, and not corrupt elements like Bakhtiar."

Asked whether the principal factor in the differences and recent incidents in the western part of the country is the conflict between landlords and peasant, and because of feudalism, the interior minister said: "No, the principal conflict is not between the feudalists and the peasants. The previous government, according to a prearranged plan, deliberately deprived four large areas of the country--Kordestan, Sistan and Baluchestan, Ilam, and Bushehr and Bandar Abbas--of development and welfare. Thus, some of the differences arise from the fact that the deprived and oppressed people of these areas, following the victory of the revolution, put forward their demands, which for many years had gone unheeded, and they are now demanding their fulfillment, which must, however, come gradually."

Stressing that in Kordestan there is no large-scale feudalism, and that there are more mountainous than agriculture areas, he said: "The revolutionary government is now working on a plan dealing with agricultural policy for such land."

In reply to the question: "If the government fails to achieve peace in these regions through conciliation, what steps will it take?" Interior Minister Hashem Sabbaghian said: "In principle, the government is attempting to solve the problems of the area through conciliatory negotiations and by informing the people of the region to make them understand that one of the government's main programs is the support of the rights of the poor and deprived, which may be achieved by means of development projects."

On army intervention, the interior minister said: "It is not possible to foresee whether there will be army intervention, but it is natural for the army, when it is the protector of the territorial integrity of the country, to do its duty if there is a difficulty."

In reply to the question: "How would you analyze present conditions in Iran, and where do you see the principal conflicts?" He replied: "I do not believe that there are principal conflicts. I believe that our revolution has a single leadership, and I consider some conflicts to be natural; for when the nation had its revolution--a nation which for 50 years has been under the heel of oppression and tyranny--it is natural that expectations should exceed what the government can fulfill." The interior minister added: "A number of the conflicts which exist arise from the unexpected demands of the people, some of whom are being exploited by opposition forces, while other conflicts arise from a state which is quite naturally in a postrevolutionary period, especially considering that our revolution was a sudden one and unexpected by even the most well-informed. For example, when the revolution came to China, the people were ready for it. The suddenness and unexpected nature of our revolution prevented the people from being completely ready for it."

In reply to the question: "Will the sessions of the final discussions on the constitution, to be held during the last 10 days of the month of Mordad, be public or will they be held in camera?" Interior Minister Hashem Sabbaghian said:

Drafting regulations for the establishment of this assembly is the responsibility of the Interior Ministry and is now under study. Next week it will be ready, all compiled and announced." On the effect of the amalgamation of part of the Revolution Council with the government, the interior minister said: "This has been most successful as regards the Interior Ministry, and the cooperation by two parties who have come to our assistance has resulted in progress in this short time. The best example of this cooperation will be seen during the elections of Friday when the Komiteh officials and the Revolution Guards Corps will aid the gendarmerie and the police department in maintaining security and guarding the polling booths."

On announcing the names of the five members of the Cabinet who have entered the Revolution Council, the interior minister said: "Having regard for the policy of not revealing the names of the Revolution Council, the names of these ministers cannot be disclosed."

TUDEH PARTY GIVES VIEWS ON CONSTITUTION

ID071251 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 2 Aug 79 p 1,2 ID

[Excerpts] At 6:30 last night, the Tudeh Party of Iran candidates held a meeting on the university lawn to announce their views on the council of experts and the draft constitution.

Before the speeches by the candidates, the Tudeh Party theme song was broadcast. Then the candidates were introduced. Party candidate Saber Mohammadzaheh referred in his speech to the victory which had been granted to the Iranian masses. He noted that the agents of U.S. imperialism and the former regime, together with their accomplices the Zionists, were trying to bring back the past and that one of the aims of their attacks was to weaken the decisiveness of the revolution's leadership.

He said that to neutralize counterrevolution, it was necessary to continue to pursue national and democratic aims, to wipe out the influence of U.S. imperialism, to obtain democratic freedoms and rights for men and women and all the peoples and the right of the nationalities to determine their own fate along the road to the perfection of the revolution.

In his speech, Central Committee member Ehsan Tabari outlined the position of the Tudeh Party of Iran, stressing the need for unity and solidarity among all the active forces of the community. He said: "We are certain that some day the slogans of our party will be fulfilled as regards a united front of the people. Democracy in Iran requires such unity, so that it may give freedom with security to the majority, and not permit itself to be swallowed up by anarchism and chaos. The unity of progressive and revolutionary forces is the road to the salvation of the revolution and to its perfection.

Ehsan Tabari further said:

"We shall vote alongside candidates we have nominated in Tehran and the provinces, as well as with other progressive candidates in Tehran and the provinces. In Tehran we shall vote for Ayatollah Taleqani, Mas'ud Rajavi and Abolhasaf Bani-Sadr, to demonstrate our policy of seeking unity. We would have been very glad to vote for the candidates of the Cherikha'ye Feda'i-ye Khalq, but unfortunately because of the difference in our points of view on current problems, and in view of the fact that these friends have repeatedly avoided grasping the hand of friendship we have extended to them, our relations are not as close as we would like."

Concerning the Tudeh Party's position on the constitution, he said: "We would like the future constitution of Iran to express the socioeconomic order of Iran accurately and clearly. This order should be one in which the basis for putting an end to the exploitation of man by man may more than ever be facilitated." He added: "Under present conditions, we believe in three forms of property ownership: governmental, cooperative and private. We hold that government ownership should play the main role in our economy; and under present historical conditions, we believe in private ownership for production and for urban and rural services to the extent necessary for the stable nonalinement, the defense of peace and the defense of progressive uprisings as the foundation of Iran's foreign policy."

On the separation of powers, he stressed: "The Tudeh Party wants the constitution to secure the separation of powers and the independence of the judiciary.

MINISTERS WILL NOT ATTEND MEETINGS OF COUNCIL OF EXPERTS

LD071218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Revolution Council today approved a legislative bill governing administration of the sessions and internal regulations of the council of experts for the final review of the constitution.

On the participation of the Cabinet and members of the Revolution Council in the open sessions of the council of experts, the interior minister said: The Council of Ministers will only participate in the inaugural session of the council of experts but not in other sessions unless it is necessary and is ordered to do so by the chairman of the council. At the same time, the Revolution Council will continue its activity until the national consultative assembly [Iran's next parliament] is formed.

Hashem Sabbaghian, the interior minister, speaking about protests by certain groups at the way elections for the council of experts were held, said: Any complaints received by us officially and in writing will be carefully investigated by the election executive committee.

AUTHORITIES CLOSE AYANDEGAN; MANAGERS PROSECUTED

ID071458 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 7 Aug 79 ID

[Text] The following announcement was made today by the judiciary of the revolution of the Iranian Islamic Republic:

In His exalted name. As a result of documents obtained which indicate that the newspaper AYANDEGAN has been created with the assistance of SAVAK, the CIA and Israel, and since its objective under the previous regime has been to support Israel's policy toward the Arabs and under the present regime is to undermine the Iranian Islamic revolution--therefore, in accordance with this announcement, the said counterrevolutionary newspaper has been closed and its managers are being prosecuted. Needless to say, salaries the staff of that enterprise are entitled to will be protected and paid by the Foundation for the Lowly, which will take over the enterprise.

Government Announcement on Closure

ID071930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Aug 79 ID

[Text] The following announcement was issued today by the office of the prosecutor general of the Islamic Republic:

In His exalted name: Because of the documents in the files of the AYANDEGAN Publishing Company, the office of the prosecutor general of the Islamic Republic of Iran decided to stop the activities of that newspaper. This has been done. The banning of this newspaper is based on two sets of causes.

The first set consists of the causes which constitute the corrupt foundations of this newspaper:

1. The AYANDEGAN newspaper was founded in cooperation with and through funds provided by Israel. In return, this newspaper was dutybound to support the usurping and tyrannical Israel against the Arabs.

2. In the early stages following its publication, it received the direct support of the government and the director of SAVAK and the indirect support of the deposed shah. In one instance, as a result of government aid to that newspaper, it received 7.5 million rials from public funds by illegal means.

3. According to documents available in the files of AYANDEGAN, this newspaper and the individuals associated with its management were good and confirmed colleagues of SAVAK and the American CIA, so much so that the members of the shah's regime called this newspaper "Israel's organ."

The second set of causes are those which, in practice, show the true nature of AYANDEGAN. Some of these causes are as follows:

1. Acting in a way contrary to the interests of the Muslim nation and the Government of the Islamic Republic;

2. The spreading of deviationist views and thoughts among the revolutionary Muslim people of Iran;

3. Publishing untrue news items and commentaries and false reports;

4. Cooperation and collusion with all the anti-Islamic revolution voices and the creation of disunity and division among the groups and strata of the Muslim nation of Iran;

5. The announcement of false circulation and untrue propaganda in order to achieve social distinction and for the sake of financial gain.

The suits filed against this newspaper include a complaint about the equal distribution of all the pages of the newspaper throughout the country which has one of two aims: If the missing pages contain pages of advertisement it constitutes cheating and deceiving those who have placed the advertisements, and if the missing pages contain political and news items this causes dissension. The publicly-announced complaints of the air force include the following charges: The disclosure of defense and military secrets of the country; the creation of anarchy in the air force and the creation of dissension among the personnel of this organization; ignoring the interests of the nation and the country for the sake of the interests of the newspaper; showing disrespect to and attaching no importance to and disobeying press regulations. The complaints of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran are similar to those of the air force. The criminal charges concern the establishment of the newspaper and also the nature of the funding and management of AYANDEGAN. Some complaints concern the spreading of lies, related to part 4 of the main causes for banning the newspaper.

KHOMEYNI CALLS FOR MUSLIM DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH JERUSALEM

LD071035 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Message from Imam Khomeyni, issued on 7 August--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I have always, during past years, warned Muslims of the danger of the usurper Israel which is now intensifying its brutal attacks on our Palestinian brothers and sisters. Especially in the south of Lebanon, Israel has repeatedly bombarded the houses of the Palestinian strugglers in an attempt to eradicate them all together. I ask all Muslims throughout the world and in the Islamic countries to join ranks to cut off the hand of this usurper Israel and its supporters, and I invite all the Muslims in the world to announce the last Friday of the blessed month of Ramadan, which is one of the nights of vigil and which could determine the destiny of the nation of Palestine, as the day of Jerusalem, and to demonstrate the international solidarity of Muslims in their support for the legal rights of the Muslim people of Palestine. I pray to God for the victory of Muslims over the nonbelievers. May peace be upon you and God's mercy and blessings.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni.

AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT CALLS BAKHTIAR CIA AGENT

LD071016 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0753 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Iranian ambassador to Kuwait, Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani, in an interview published here today described the last Iranian prime minister during the era of the former shah as an American agent.

Dr Ardkani told AS-SIYASAH that Shahpur Bakhtiar, who suddenly surfaced in Paris last week after vanishing when the Islamic revolution overthrew the imperial regime in Iran last February, is "an agent" of the American Central Intelligence Agency.

He disclosed that from the time of his downfall and the victory of the Islamic revolution under the leadership of Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni on 16 February, Bakhtiar had remained in hiding until agents of the Central Intelligence Agency were able to smuggle him out to Europe about a month ago.

The Iranian ambassador stated that Bakhtiar fled Iran via a gulf state, which he did not name, and added that the Iranian leadership "was aware of how Bakhtiar got out of Iran."

Dr Bakhtiar, who was the last prime minister appointed by the shah, accused the leader of the Islamic revolution at a press conference in Paris last week of working to set up "a dictatorship" to succeed the dictatorship of the deposed shah. Bakhtiar pointed out that he intends to wage a campaign against what he calls the theocracy in Iran, the way the late President Charles de Gaulle did when, from exile, he fought the Nazi occupation of his country during World War II.

Dr Ardakani linked the reemergence of the former prime minister with American threats to occupy oil sources in the gulf region. He said that the reeemergence of Baktiar at this time is "connected and linked with America's role of distracting the states and the peoples of the region from what it is arranging as it also represents one of the links in the American threats against the states of the region."

He said that the former American secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, who he described as "spokesman for imperialism and the shah's auctioneer," is now playing the main role in projecting Bakhtiar in an attempt to find a role for him after the shah has lost his influential role "and after his political position has been lost" even for the United States.

Dr Ardakani dismissed the idea that Bakhtiar's stay in Paris would affect Iranian-French relations and said that "our policy is not just built on feelings and sentiments" and added that the United States chose Paris as [word indistinct] for Bakhtiar "to create a certain coolness between France and Iran" but, he said, his country will not allow such questions to affect relations between France and Iran.

OFFICIAL SAYS SOME U.S. REPORTERS IN IRAN ARE 'SPIES'

LD072010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1900 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Referring to the expulsion of four U.S. reporters and a (?film) crew of the American CBS [as heard] station from Iran, the national guidance deputy in charge of press affairs has said that the group of men had full knowledge of the new Iranian press regulations but had never bothered to check with the ministry and had filed their reports without having first checked with the Revolution Committees. He added that these reporters had been informed of the new Iranian press regulations beforehand but had not complied with them. The National Guidance Ministry does not recognize their actions as legal and thus does not consider their activities as being to the benefit of the Iranian Government.

Radio [as heard], quoting Dr Momken, Iranian deputy minister of national guidance, reports that some U.S. reporters who are stationed in Iran are spies.

In an interview, Dr Momken says that the majority of foreign reporters residing in Iran are very serious and loyal persons, and that in all their reports they have considered justice. However, Mr Momken said, there are those foreign reporters, especially Americans, who are spies before being reporters. Dr Momken went on: These reporters are working for the benefit of those who are still hopeful of returning to Iran and, therefore, file incorrect news about Iran to America.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR WESTERN SAHARAN PEOPLE SUPPORTED

JN072107 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Aug 79 JN

[Text] The Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has declared its support of the Western Saharan people's right to self-determination through popular referendum.

The Foreign Ministry issued a statement to this effect, saying that the decision was made on the basis of the numerous resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the committee of wise men elected by the OAU, authorizing the Moroccan and Mauritanian governments to administer the Sahara, but not to exercise sovereignty over it. The decision was also made in light of the decision reached by the International Court of Justice in the Hague. Therefore, the Foreign Ministry of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran declares its support for the 16th OAU summit conference's decision that provides for the right of self-determination for the people of the Sahara through public referendums. The Foreign Ministry of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran believes that this decision might effectively help find a just and peaceful solution for the Sahara question.

PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH OUTGOING BULGARIAN ENVOY

LD072106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Bulgarian ambassador in Tehran met and held a discussion yesterday morning with Eng Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister. At this meeting, which took place in the prime minister's office at the end of the mission of the Bulgarian ambassador, discussions were held concerning trade links between the two countries in the past and the possibility of expanding these links in the future. At this meeting, they also discussed a children's conference which is to be held in Bulgaria 15-25 August to mark the International Year of the Child under the supervision of UNESCO.

GENDARMERIE POSTS TO BE REESTABLISHED IN QOTUR

LD071902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Gendarmerie posts will be reestablished in Qotur in West Azarbayjan in the near future. The governor general of West Azarbayjan told Urumiyeh news bureau of this today, and also talked about the agreement reached between the members of the goodwill party sent by the office of the governor general to Qotur and the heads of tribes. He said: Following the discussions which took place between the two parties yesterday and today, it has been agreed that the gendarmerie posts should once again be established in the region and the weapons of the gendarmerie posts which, at the moment are in the hands of the tribes, will be returned to the security officials.

Mr Haqgu, the governor general, added: According to the same agreement, a group of people from among the inhabitants of the region will be recruited as Javanmard [Kurdish paramilitary forces] and will be stationed in the region to assist in maintaining security. He went on: Investigation of the demands and the solution of the problems of the inhabitants of the region has also been promised by the office of the governor general, and this constitutes another clause of the agreement.

TEHRAN REPORTS THREE EXECUTED IN URUMIYEH

LD071222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to our reporter in Urumiyeh, the Islamic Revolution Court there held a session on Col Ebrahim Hushangi and Warrant Officer 'Ali Eskandari. After considerations and deliberation, the court pronounced the abovementioned persons guilty of spreading corruption on earth and waging war against God and sentenced them to death. The sentences were carried out this morning. It is necessary to mention that Colonel Hushangi and Warrant Officer Eskandari attacked the streets of this town with tanks and bombarded the great mosque and shot at people, which led to the martyrdom of six people and the injury of many others, on 22 January. The Islamic Revolution Court of Urumiyeh held another session on 6 August to investigate the dossier of 'Ali Asghar [name indistinct], charging him with adultery and keeping a married woman in a secret hideout, away from the city, for 2 months. The court sentenced him to death. The sentence was carried out this morning.

MARIVAN DRAFT AGREEMENT READY FOR APPROVAL

LD071603 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 31 Jul 79 p 1, 2 LD

[Excerpt] AYANDEGAN correspondent in Marivan--Following negotiations between the government delegation and the Marivan Revolution Council, the latest version of the draft agreement, which is yet to be approved by the people of Marivan and then put into effect, is now ready. It has been placed before those marchers who left Marivan in protest for their perusal and approval. It reads as follows:

"On... (date)... of Mordad, 1358, a goodwill meeting aimed at removing misunderstanding was held by the representatives of the people of Marivan and the representatives of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the governor's office in Marivan. While confirming our support of the great Islamic revolution, we undertake to carry out the following, with the approbation of God almighty.

"1. Two officers of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran should sit temporarily on the nine-man Council of the Islamic revolution of Marivan, and they shall vote on decisions concerning security questions until a police station is set up.

"2. The people of Marivan shall advance shoulder to shoulder with their soldier-brothers in the face of foreign aggression, foreign forces and the counterrevolutionary elements of the former regime, opposing aggression. They shall at all times preserve the territorial integrity of Iran and the country's independence and shall strive to advance the sacred aims of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

"3. Safeguarding the security of the town until there is a police station of the Islamic Republic of Iran shall be the responsibility of the army, with the cooperation of the people.

The government is dutybound to take steps for establishing a people's police station and gendarmerie post as soon as possible, taking into consideration the views of the Marivan Islamic Revolution Council. As soon as these are set up, the army will return to barracks.

"4. Carrying any type of weapon in the town is forbidden without the permission of the council referred to in article 1.

"5. Procurement of judicial security and observance of the rights of individuals' freedom lies with the judiciary of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The security forces referred to in article 2 of the agreed notes of the meeting are those of the courts and the prosecution department of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

"6. Since it is planned to create an Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Marivan, the selection of individuals to be appointed to this corps, in order to determine who may best protect the good name of the guards corps, will be the responsibility of the town council and the prosecutor of the Islamic revolution of Kordestan.

"7. In view of the above measures, there is no reason for the Revolution Guards sent to Marivan to remain there, and the government will arrange for them to be sent back from the Marivan military base.

"8. We the people of Marivan expect the government to negotiate on problems concerning Marivan with the true representatives elected by the people of Marivan.

"9. We the people of Marivan ask the government to begin as soon as possible development, welfare, and medical programs according to the needs of the people."

Our correspondent reports that this agreement was still unsigned at 2200 last night. Following the conclusion of the meeting, which a number of the representatives had already left, the governor general of Kordestan, together with the commander of the military base, and Colonel Izadi, the [government] representative, went to the base to discuss the matter once more with Dr Chamran, who had again returned from Kermanshah to Marivan.

Our correspondent adds that the people of Marivan, who are still living outside the town, have no precise knowledge of the draft agreement, and it may be that they will protest article 3, which deals with a demand they had previously been insisting upon. On the other hand, Shaykh Jalal Hoseyni, now in Marivan, told AYANDEGAN's correspondent that the agreement could not fulfil the true demands of the people. It contains limitations which would be felt in the future. In his report, our correspondent adds that freeing prisoners was only discussed verbally.

TEHRAN REPORTS TWO EXECUTED IN ABADAN

LD061144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, two people were executed in Abadan this morning. The office of the public prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution Court of Abadan and Khorramshahr announced that investigations carried out into the cases of 21 counterrevolutionaries have been completed. Of this group, 'Abdolhoseyn Rashedi was charged with involvement in the explosion in the Manshahr gas and oil pipelines and armed revolt against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

'Abdolvahhab Saket was charged with possessing firearms and ammunition, possession of a frogman's suit, armed attack on Revolution Guards and having links with elements abroad. Both were pronounced to be sowers of corruption on earth and guilty of waging war on God and were sentenced to death. The sentences were carried out at 0400 this morning.

'Abdolzahra Farmani, charged with armed confrontation with the security forces, had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment. The names of the remaining 18 people who have been released according to the general pardon issued by the leader of the revolution were announced by the Islamic Revolution Court of Abadan and Khorramshahr.

KERMAN COURT HANDS DOWN DEATH SENTENCES

LD061920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Court of Kerman today began its investigation of the case of four persons accused of highway robbery and armed attack on the Revolution Guards in Jiroft district in which two guards were martyred. The Islamic Revolution Court of Kerman, after 3 hours of deliberation, eventually found Ezzat Faramarzi, Nejat Shahadi and Qader Seyyedi guilty of waging war against God, sowing corruption on earth and armed attack on the Islamic revolution and sentenced them to death. The fourth accused, Masha'allah Faramarzi, owing to mitigating factors including his youth and ignorance, was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. The verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court of Kerman was carried out this afternoon.

QAZVIN STOREKEEPERS DENY KNOWLEDGE OF 'HOLIDAY' LEAFLETS

LD061128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to a report by the correspondent of the central news bureau in Qazvin, unsigned leaflets were distributed yesterday across the city on behalf of the Qazvin storekeepers, stressing support for the local association of the learned and protesting against the elections for the council of experts. Today had also been declared a public holiday in the leaflets. When contacted, some of the Qazvin storekeepers all pleaded ignorance about the leaflets. According to our correspondent, despite the distribution of these leaflets Qazvin stores and the bazaar are open today and life is going on normally.

DELEGATION VISITS ILAM TO HEAR GRIEVANCES

LD062028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In order to investigate the situation in Ilam Province and also study the requests of the people, a delegation composed of Hojjat ol-Islam Razizadeh, head of the Islamic Revolution Court of Kermanshah, and Messrs Gholam-Hoseyn Shadman and Maleknezhad from the imam's bureau and the prime minister's office, visited the city of Ilam and met with the governor general and other dignitaries of the province and discussed and investigated the problems and the shortcomings existing in this province. The delegation also took part in a meeting held in the Jame' Mosque and was attended by a number of the people. A number of problems were discussed. Some of the inhabitants of Eyvan-e Gharb who had been informed of the presence of the members of Imam Khomeyni's bureau and the prime minister's office in Ilam went to the city and took part in demonstrations in the Jame' Mosque and demanded that the head of the guards, who had been dispatched to Eyvan-e Gharb, be punished.

TEHRAN REPORTS 2 BABOL POLICE OFFICERS EXECUTED

LD080845 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Court of Babol has found Lt Col Mahmud Kashi, the former head of police in Babol, guilty of killing innocent people in the city. Police Sgt (Seyfollah Fallah-Moqqaddam) was also found guilty of killing the martyred Abbas (Yahyanezhad) in front of Shapur-Kabir hospital in Babol. They were found guilty of waging war against God and were sentenced to execution. The verdicts of the court were carried out early this morning.

SANANDAJ RADIO NOT IN CONTROL OF STAFF

LD071505 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 1 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Text] The Sanandaj radio and television staff council in a statement entitled "What Really Happened at the Radio and Television Station in Sanandaj" says: "The radio and television staff bears no responsibility for the programs being broadcast. Taking advantage of a demonstration which was taking place, a number of people invaded the station on 28 July and savagely beat up all the staff, searched their personal possessions, confiscated items and destroyed news documents. They then sent all the staff out and installed themselves in the radio and television station. They are still there. This was reported to the town council and the governor-general, but nothing has been done about it."

The statement adds: "We, the Sanandaj radio and television staff, having been insulted, beaten up, and having had our lives and jobs placed in danger, are unable to serve you, the people."

LATE REPORT: KHOMEYNI CRITICIZES STRIKES, SIT-INS

LD081052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, today issued a message addressed to the Iranian nation as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. During this period after the revolution, when all sections of society should join hands to build and repair the damages caused by the satanical government, and make good the losses by supporting the Government of the Islamic Republic, it is seen and heard, with the utmost regret, that strike after strike, sit-in after sit-in, march after march, lie-spreading after lie-spreading and efforts to weaken the government are recurrent through any form of intrigue and rumor-mongering, and that, while the government is busy with its efforts to improve matters and repair the damage, acts of sabotage have been embarked upon and, in the name of good intention, there are those who have risen to weaken the people's morale and engage in illogical criticism of the Islamic government.

I must point out to our most esteemed brothers and sisters that in the same way that during the revolution, strikes and sit-ins against the satanical regime were something that pleased God almighty, now when the government is a national and Islamic government and when the enemy is hatching plots, sit-ins, strikes and rumor mongering and baseless tumult, which will lead to the weakening of the government and the strengthening of the enemies of Islam and nation, are something that will arouse the anger of God and will be regarded as one of the gravest of sins and one of the most forbidden acts.

My friends, if you lean in favor of Islam and the liberating tenets of Islam, then acts of opposition and sabotage and weakening of the government are contrary to Islam. If you lean in favor of the nation and the interest of the oppressed then, today, weakening of the government, rumor mongering and lie-spreading are contrary to the interest of the nation and the oppressed and a help to the enemies of the nation and country. Those who force various groups to engage in strike, sit-ins and weakening of the government are opposed to the movement or support foreigners, or else their action will serve the foreigners.

I ask all the people of our nation to rush to the aid of the government, which is in turn an aid to the oppressed, and not to allow sowers of discord in their ranks. In these days of the blessed month, particularly the blessed days and nights of vigil, I request you all to congregate in mosques and religious assemblies and pray for Islam and Muslims. And may peace be upon the true worshippers of God and God's blessings and benedictions.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 8 August 1979.

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL RADIO CRITICIZES STATEMENT BY BRZENZINSKI

LD072122 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] It has been reported that Brzezinski, the national security adviser to the U.S. President, in a recent statement in Washington has also pointed to Afghanistan and has said that the Soviet Union is, so to speak, interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. As reported later, other responsible U.S. authorities have shed light on Brzezinski's statement and have cleared any points that were not clear. We have no direct information about the security adviser's statement, but if what we have learned from the news agencies is true, it is necessary to think it over a little and make a statement for the information of our listeners.

As it is well known to all the noble and revolutionary people of Afghanistan and to those who take an interest in politics, the Soviet Union, during the era of the history of relations between the two countries, has never acted in such a way which may be regarded as interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. During all this time, relations between the two countries have been on the basis of mutual respect, goodneighborliness and equal rights. The friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union enjoys the relations and connection of the people with the people and after the Great Sawr Revolution, the states and governments of the two countries have given such a nuance to these relations that will be in the interests of the peoples of the two countries forever.

The feelings of the leaders of the two countries at the heads of their states, enjoying full support of their people, is well based on respect and the goodneighborliness and cooperation agreements which they signed last year.

The Soviet Union has always lent timely help to Afghanistan in various fields, including military aid. This assistance has been considerably increased after the invincible Sawr Revolution in the interests of the two peoples and in accordance with their wishes. The Soviet Union has never stopped its aid with this or that clique, nor with the imposing of conditions on Afghanistan, and has never brought about any economic blockade against Afghanistan, in particular imposed special economic conditions.

According to our reports, the aforementioned authority has also alleged that foreign views have been imposed on the people of Afghanistan. Although they are well aware of the heroic struggles of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and do well to remember it, recalling of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan under the wise leadership of Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, during 15 years have made untiring struggles under very difficult conditions and our Khalq Party, the vanguard of the working class, and the people of Afghanistan with the realization and objectives of the Afghan society and with their conscious and aware struggle guard the Great Sawr Revolution and its success. [sentence as heard]

All the progressive human peace-loving and nonalined people of the world can glimpse this reality, and in such circumstances only the ill-wishers of Afghanistan regard it as imposition of views.

It may be said with regret that a number of other countries also interfere in various forms in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. They support the enemies of the people of Afghanistan and create obstructions in the way of projects and strengthening of the revolution in Afghanistan. These countries, as if they have a common plan, have surprisingly thrown in their lot, under the guise of Islam, with the enemies and entire revolutionary elements of Afghanistan and shown themselves to the Muslim people of our beloved country as nurses more kind than mothers. Perhaps those responsible officials may not like it that some sources also mention the name of the United States among those countries.

As far as it concerns us, the stoppage of U.S. aid to Afghanistan, the announcement of withdrawing a number of U.S. personnel from Kabul and using this as a matter for propaganda, cannot be regarded in any way as a friendly act. If Afghanistan has called for a decrease in the number of U.S. Embassy staff and its offices concerned, it was a proper act and was for the creation of relative balance in the number of the staff of the embassies of the two countries. Afghanistan, as has repeatedly been declared, always wished friendship with all the countries, including the United States, but it can never ignore the attitude of other countries toward itself.

RADIO APPEALS TO CITIZENS TO DEFEND HOMELAND

LD071942 Kabul in Pushtu to Europe 1530 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] It is the duty of every patriotic individual to defend the homeland and national honor and protect the values of the Great Sawr Revolution which safeguard the interests of our toiling people; it is imperative that this national and historical mission be fulfilled to the last drop of our blood. To fulfill this lofty obligation of patriotism the noble people of Afghanistan are standing at the struggling fortress against the enemies of the people and daily express their complete support by holding Khalqi rallies and meetings on the way of eliminating the enemies of the homeland and the Great Sawr Revolution.

Today thousands of our patriotic toilers held great Khalqi rallies and meetings up and down the country, expressing support for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government communique issued denouncing the aggression of the reactionary (?circles) of Pakistan and the shameless aggression of the narrow-minded religious fanatics of Iran against the soil of our beloved Afghanistan.

At today's meetings a large number of enlightened intellectuals made revolutionary speeches on the treacherous activities of the lackeys of imperialism such as Pakistani and Iranian reactionary elements, of the satanic brotherhood, these Muslim-looking infidels, leftist radicals and the enemies of the toiling people of our beloved Afghanistan. On behalf of the valiant people of their respective localities they expressed their readiness for every sacrifice in order to eliminate the enemies of the people.

The speakers referred to the recent incident at the Bala Hesar Fort of Kabul and provocation by reactionary Pakistani and Iranian elements and their lackeys, saying: These lackeys of imperialism who wished, on the instructions of their masters, to provoke chaos were unaware of the fact that the valiant and patriotic Afghanis regard the defense of their national honor and sacred homeland as a cherished legacy from their forefathers and will fight all the unmanly conspiracies against their sacred soil. As proof of this, the troublemakers of the Bala Hesar incident in Kabul were taught a good lesson at the hands of the valiant Afghans, which gave their imperialist masters the jitters.

According to BAKHTAR correspondents' reports, today's rallies and meetings in support of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government's communique and the defense of the irreversible values of the Saur Revolution were held in the capital by officials of the land reform department; teachers and students of Omar Shahid and Esteqlal school; employees of the water and power construction unit; workers of the public health central workshop at Khaykhanah Menah; and officials and employees of the Ministry of Public Health.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER WALI DEPARTS FOR BULGARIA

LD071722 Kabul in Pushtu to Europe 1530 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Dr Shah Wali, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, left for Sofia at the head of a delegation this morning for an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

It is expected that during the Afghan delegation's stay in that country, in addition to official talks, a number of agreements and protocols will be signed in various spheres between the two countries.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan delegation consists of Planning Minister Mohammad Sediq Alemyar, the first political deputy foreign minister, the deputy minister of higher education, the deputy minister of commerce, and a number of high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM COMMONWEALTH MEETING

BK060603 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 6 Aug 79 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman returned to Dacca this morning after attending the Commonwealth heads of government summit conference in Lusaka. Talking to newsmen at the airport the president said the Lusaka conference has been a total success and has an important bearing on Bangladesh. He said the important role played by Bangladesh at the conference has brought out [words indistinct] with black Africa and would strengthen the friendship between them. The president also referred to the approval by the conference of the Bangladesh proposal on food security and said this has left a far-reaching impact on the developing countries of the world.

President Zia, who led the Bangladesh delegation, said during his 5-day stay in the Zambian capital he has held discussions on bilateral economic cooperation with the prime ministers of Britain, Australia and Canada. He described his discussions as fruitful and expressed the hope that these countries will extend increased cooperation toward the economic development of Bangladesh. The president said he had also discussions with other African leaders which, he said, will result in strengthening bilateral economic cooperation.

INDIA

PORTFOLIOS OF NINE MINISTERS OF STATE ANNOUNCED

BK071607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The portfolios of nine more ministers of state were announced in New Delhi this evening.

Mr K. Gopal will be the minister of state attached to the prime minister who will be in overall charge of parliamentary affairs.

Mr Nathuram Das and Mr M.V. Krishnappa will be ministers of state for agriculture and irrigation.

Mr P.M. Sayeed and Mr V. Kishore Chandra Deo will work in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal.

Mr Narsingh will be the minister of state for communications.

Dr Henry Austin will take over commerce and civil supplies, and Mr Sougata Ray petroleum, chemicals and fertilizers.

Mrs Rashida Haque Choudhury will be the minister of state for education, social welfare and culture.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CHAVAN TALKS TO NEWSMEN

BK061633 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The government is considering a proposal to ask state governments to stop the holding of shakhas [militant drills] by the RSS [Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh] in public places like schoolgrounds and parks. This was disclosed by the deputy prime minister and home minister, Mr Y.B. Chavan, in an informal chat with newsmen in New Delhi today. He ruled out banning the RSS or other communal organizations like the Jammat-i-Islami, saying that such elements would have to be fought politically. But shakhas, where demonstrations and drills are held with sticks and lathis [batons], have a militant character and create fear in the minds of the minority communities. Some states like Kerala and Uttar Pradesh have already prohibited holding of shakhas and he would like others also to do the same.

Asked whether the government would go slow on the special courts in view of the fact that the Congress-I is supporting it, Mr Chavan affirmed that the law would take its own course. It would not be changed to annual the special courts. Mr Chavan stressed that no law is under consideration to do away with these courts.

Replying to questions on Hindi, the home minister said it would not be imposed on non-Hindi states. Necessary steps will be taken to allay the fears of the people in these states. The position about communications being sent in Hindi to non-Hindi states would be rectified.

Referring to communal riots, Mr Chavan said the best solution is to prevent them before they start, and a strong intelligence machinery is essential for this purpose. He said steps have already been initiated to strengthen it at the center. He would also ask the states to do the same so that timely steps could be taken to prevent the outbreak of such riots.

While declining to say whether he had come across any evidence of Jan Sangh-RSS complicity in recent riots, Mr Chavan said what is important is the feeling these communal organizations and their philosophy create among the minorities.

Replying to questions about the situation in the central police forces affected by the recent agitation, the deputy prime minister said that things are now more or less normal. The government's policy would be to adopt a liberal attitude in meeting the situation, but at the same time it would remain firm. The grievances of the personnel would be considered sympathetically.

On the general law and order issue, Mr Chavan said he would not interfere with the rights of the states. But the center also cannot shirk its responsibility. The government's objective would be to safeguard the right of the scheduled castes and tribes and the minorities.

SINGH TO RESIGN IMMEDIATELY IF DEFEATED IN PARLIAMENT

BK061029 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Charan Singh, has said that if his government is unable to win the vote of confidence in the lower house of Parliament on the 20th of this month, it will resign the same day. Addressing a large number of people who called on him at his residence in New Delhi yesterday, the prime minister said that his party is not afraid to face elections. Mr Charan Singh said that the Congress had extended wholehearted support to his party and the Congress-I also gave unconditional support. He said he never accepted this until he got the consent of all his party colleagues. He said the major task with the government is to end the economic disparities between the rural and the urban people.

RAM: JANATA MAY PRESS FOR VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

BK061630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The leader of the Janata Parliamentary Party, Mr Jagjivan Ram, has said that his party may press for a vote of confidence if the government delays to bring the motion for it in the Lok Sabha. Speaking to newsmen in New Delhi today, Mr Jagjivan Ram said that in case the Charan Singh ministry is voted out, the prime minister will have no right to advise the president for a midterm poll as the government has never enjoyed the majority in the house.

He said that he is in touch with the leaders of the AIA-DMK [All-India Anna-Dravida Munnetra Kazgham], and he may meet Mr M. G. Ramachandran when he goes to Madras on the 12th of this month.

RAJ NARAIN SEEKS PROBE OF OFFENSES UNDER JANATA REGIME

BK061632 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The Janata-S chairman, Mr Raj Narain, has expressed the view that the Congress-I will stick to its earlier decision of supporting Mr Charan Singh. He was speaking to newsmen in Patna today.

Replying to questions, Mr Raj Narain said that reunification of his party with Janata cannot be ruled out if the issue of dual membership is unequivocally resolved. Mr Raj Narain told newsmen that he will press the government to set up a parliamentary committee to go into alleged cases of economic offenses committed during the Janata regime. All relevant figures regarding the Jaguar deal will also be placed before the government's scrutiny, he added.

CONGRESS-I TO RECONSIDER SUPPORT FOR CHARAN SINGH

BK071607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The secretary of the Congress-I Parliamentary Party, Mr P. Venkatsubbaiah, has said his party's attitude on supporting Mr Charan Singh's government will have to be reconsidered in the light of the recent speeches by the Janata-S chairman, Mr Raj Narain. In a statement in Hyderabad today, he said the speeches neither bring prestige to the government nor credibility to his party.

Ten Congress-I members of Parliament today urged the government to stop what they called the political persecution through false and frivolous cases. In a joint statement they criticized the reported statement of the law minister on the continuation of the special courts. The members complained that the Janata-S is not even properly acknowledging the Congress-I's unconditional support, not to speak of reciprocating the gesture.

They asked the Janata-S to bid gooodby to the policies of the previous government. The signatories to the statement include Mr Sultan Singh, Mrs Mohsina Kidwai, Mr A.P. Sharma, and Mr (Yogendra Mathwana).

INDEFINITE CURFEW IMPOSED IN MIZORAM FOLLOWING AMBUSH

BK080332 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Aug 79 BK

[Text] In Mizoram, an indefinite curfew has been imposed all along the 140-kilometer-long Aijal-(Airangte) section of the highway from Aijal to Silchar. This follows an ambush of a civilian truck by a gang of the outlawed Mizo National Front near (Belkhochle), about 120 kilometers north of Aijal, yesterday. Seven persons were killed and three others injured in the incidents. Security forces are combing the area to weed out the rebel elements.

NEPAL

FOREIGN MINISTER REVIEWS NATION'S FOREIGN POLICY

BK030910 Katmandu RISING NEPAL in English 24 Jul 79 pp 1, 4 BK

[Text] Katmandu, 23 July--The foreign minister, Mr K.B. Shahi, has described the present state of Nepal's foreign relations as "sound and healthy" adding that Nepal is enjoying friendly, fruitful and tension-free relations with all its neighbours and generally with all countries of the world.

Addressing the Nepal Council of World Affairs here today on the "general directions and aspects of Nepal's foreign policy," the foreign minister observed that Nepal has survived, developed and been prospering as a nation by means of a uniform policy of friendship, positive neutrality and non-alignment.

Pointing out that Nepal had achieved a remarkable measure of success in preserving its sovereignty and independence and promoting its national interests, which were the basic objectives of the country's foreign policy, Mr K.B. Shahi stated that the country aimed further at the establishment of friendly and cooperative relations with its neighbours and the creation of an atmosphere conducive to peace in the region and the world at large.

The foreign minister reiterated that his majesty's government had been pursuing and would pursue a policy of non-alignment which views any international problem in the light of the country's own interests, independently and without submitting to any alien pressure.

He said, "Peaceful coexistence among countries adopting different political, economic and social systems, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and peaceful harmonization of interests and resolution of conflicts are the basic tenets of non-alignment."

Regarding Nepal's proposal that it be declared a zone of peace, the foreign minister noted that for a fair understanding of the proposal it was necessary to understand not only this country's geo-political and historical reality but also its world perception.

Mr Shahi said that Nepal's world perception depended on the need to maintain international peace in general and co-existence and cooperation between China and India in particular.

He claimed that by pursuing a policy of peace, friendship and non-alignment, Nepal is trying to promote not only peaceful co-existence but also peaceful cooperation between these two countries.

He conceded that in the absence of "normal, good relations between our two great neighbours," Nepal's own relations with either of them "will not be so comfortable to us."

He appealed that the country's peace zone proposal should also be viewed in the light of this background. He said, "We seek peace and development for us and hope that our peaceful development and policies will contribute to an atmosphere of co-existence, cooperation and peace between our neighbours and in the region and beyond."

He expressed his majesty's government's satisfaction at the beginning of a thaw in the relations between India and China and noted that after years of estrangement, the two countries had taken "positive steps" to come close. However, the foreign minister noted that the recent Sino-Vietnamese events had introduced a jarring note in the process.

Regarding the events in Indochina, Mr K.B. Shahi said that the effect of the interference was seen in the overthrow of an established government and the setting up of a "pliant regime" in its place. He declared, "This is not acceptable to a large majority of states including our own country, which have refused to recognise the consequence of an armed interference by one country against another."

Referring to the refugee problem in Indochina, Foreign Minister Shahi said that the problem was "traceable to the policies adopted by the Government of Vietnam." Declaring that while the major share of the responsibility for the solution of the problem lay with Vietnam, he said that his majesty's government hoped that the problem would continue to be looked upon with humanitarian consideration by the recipient countries and that the industrialised countries of the world would come out with "more generous" spirit and assistance in support of the refugees.

Mr. Shahi said that compared with Southeast Asia, the picture in South Asia provided a "welcome relief." He observed that in the recent past, the countries of the region pursued an open policy of good neighbourliness, based on noninterference and understanding, and accommodation of the legitimate aspirations of each other. He cited the Indo-Bangladesh agreement on Farakka and Nepal-India treaties on trade and transit as the "concrete affirmation" of such a policy.

Pointing out that Nepal's traditional relations with India continued, "having been further strengthened by exchanges of high level visits in recent months and by deeper understanding and trust which have developed between the two countries," Mr. Shahi said that in addition to existing cooperation for various projects, a firm understanding had been reached between Nepal and India on the establishment of several joint venture industries in Nepal and on the transfer of technology and capital from India to Nepal.

The foreign minister said Nepal's relations with China were "close and excellent." He said that mutual respect and understanding marked the two countries relations and these had been deepened by China's support for the zone of peace proposal and by frequent exchanges of high level visits. He also noted China's cooperation in this country's development efforts and the trans-Himalayan air services agreement.

The foreign minister said that "Nepal's relations with Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka were good, and were expanding because of exchange of visits and signing of various agreements with these countries. He referred to applications by Iran and Pakistan to join the non-aligned movement and said that his majesty's government had no doubt that both Pakistan and Iran will be officially admitted to the movement at the Havana Summit.

In the course of his address, Mr. Shahi said that his majesty's government continued to view the situation in the Middle East with utmost concern and alarm. He said, in conformity with the UN resolution, his majesty's government believed that the complete withdrawal of Israel from all occupied territories, recognition of the Palestinian people to a homeland of their own and secure and recognised boundaries of all states in the area including that of Israel were the essential ingredients of an acceptable peace settlement.

Reiterating Nepal's position that the Camp David Agreement and the recent Egypt-Israel treaty were partial and first steps towards a comprehensive Middle East settlement, Mr. Shahi noted that the treaty of March 26 had generated sharp reactions which had been compounded by the opening of additional Israeli settlements on occupied Arab territories and by Israel's open official support for actions thwarting UN peace-keeping operations in Lebanon. He said these had somewhat dimmed the hope of settlement of the problem.

Foreign Minister Shahi said that his majesty's government welcomed the recent SALT II Treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union as a "positive step towards strengthening the process of detente." He hoped that the treaty would give impetus to the efforts of the United Nations for disarmament and lead to a more positive SALT III.

He said that Nepal's relations with the world's two most powerful nations, the Soviet Union and the United States, were close and friendly and were based on non-interference and respect for the independence and territorial integrity of each other. He added that the role of the two countries in the maintenance of international peace and security and relaxation of tension in the world was great.

Regarding Nepal's relations with industrialised countries of the West and with Japan, he said they were close and friendly. He added that they had begun to show more appreciation for Nepal's national urge for development and for its policy of good neighbourliness, friendship and non-alignment.

Development assistance to Nepal from them, particularly from the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom, is increasing considerably, he added.

The foreign minister said that it had been Nepal's experience since September 1961 that non-alignment summit conference had invariably been facing difficult problems, and that each time the non-aligned movement had emerged stronger and more united. If there was absolute homogeneity in the views of all members, they would not be non-aligned, he added.

Noting that among the basic principles binding all the non-aligned countries were non-involvement in bloc military alliance and respect for the independent policies, views and actions of each of the members.

In this light, he declared, his majesty's government strongly opposes any move for the expulsion and suspension of any members of the non-aligned movement for its independent policies or actions which may not be liked by others.

He stated, "Nepal will participate fully in the Havana summit and our efforts in the conference will be aimed at strengthening the role of the non-aligned movement as a positive force for world peace for years to come beyond Havana."

PAKISTAN

KARACHI RADIO DENIES KABUL ACCUSATIONS

BK080926 Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0115 GMT 8 Aug 79 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to a REUTER report, after the bloody disturbances in Kabul on 5 August, tanks and armored cars continued to patrol throughout the day, and armed helicopters flew over the city on 6 August. REUTER reported that the Sunday disturbance was actually an attempted revolt by the Afghan Armed Forces, and centered around the Bala Hesar Fort where Afghan troops were stationed.

The BBC, citing its New Delhi (?correspondent), reported that measures taken by the Afghan Government last Sunday were apparently taken to foil a rebellion. It is evident from these reports that the armed forces of the Bala Hesar Fort had revolted and the Afghan Government took steps to crush them. Reports on the incident by other news agencies and media also indicate this.

According to AFP reports, Afghan troops were involved in the Sunday incidents. According to the French news agency, shelling from tanks, automatic weapons fire and rocket shelling from Soviet MI-24 helicopters was heard around the Bala Hesar Fort. According to the agency, Bala Hesar Fort is used as an army quarters in the old city and the troops there probably took part in the rebellion. The agency further reported that Kabul International Airport was reserved for military purposes during these disturbances.

The BBC, citing a diplomatic source in New Delhi, said that the 5 August fighting in Kabul was completely different from the fighting that took place 6 weeks earlier, during which a market in Kabul was looted and tanks were mobilized but were not used. However, in Sunday's incident the rebels were shelled by tanks and helicopters.

Despite all this information and these reports, Kabul Radio held Pakistan and Iran responsible for the incidents. According to the radio, Pakistanis and Iranians created these disturbances in Kabul. The lack of an explanation for how the Pakistanis arrived in Kabul with their arms and ammunition in broad daylight reveals the character of Kabul Radio's false propaganda. An analysis of international news agencies and media reports also proves the falseness of Kabul Radio propaganda.

It must be pointed out that the propaganda by Kabul Radio is part of the Afghan Government's policy to ascribe its mistakes and misdeeds to others. The Afghan Government is carrying out continuous propaganda against Pakistan and Iran charging that the two countries are interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The sole objective of this propaganda is to divert the attention of the Afghan people from their real problem.

When the attention of the Pakistani Foreign Office in Islamabad was drawn to Kabul Radio propaganda, it described the charge as false. The Foreign Office said that the propaganda by Kabul Radio was absolutely false and contained no trace of truth.

Pakistan's policy is not to interfere in the internal affairs of others; it has been adhering to this policy. On the basis of this policy, Pakistan has repeatedly announced that it has no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and is interested in developing friendly relations between the two countries.

MUSLIM LEAGUE OFFICIAL ASKS AID FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES

BK080422 Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0115 GMT 8 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The secretary general of the Muslim World League, (Shaykh Mohammad Ali al-Harkan), has appealed to the United Nations secretary general and the UN high commissioner for refugees for help for Afghan refugees, sheltered on humanitarian grounds in Pakistan. He also made similar requests to rich Muslim countries.

ASGHAR KHAN SAYS HAQ PLEDGES ELECTIONS FOR 17 NOV

BK071025 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The Tehrik-i-Istiqlal chief, Air Marshal retired Asghar Khan, has said the president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has assured him that the general elections would be held on the appointed date of 17 November this year. He told a news conference in Rawalpindi this morning that during his meeting with the president yesterday he was told by the president that local bodies elections, the adoption of the proportional system of representation or any other matter would not come in the way of holding the general elections on 17 November.